THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES;

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-eight Columns, and having more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No. 138 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year in advance; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

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Is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $3 per year, payable invariably in advance. This paper is made up expressly for the mails, and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

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A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. TEN copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:

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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESS.

IMPROVEMENTS IN DELAWARE BAY.

AN APPROPRIATION FOR NEBRASKA.

The Wages of Wrecked Sailors to be Secured.

A LIGHT-HOUSE AT CAPE RACE.

A Bill to Aid Kansas in the Construction of a Railroad.

IMPORTATION OF PAUPERS TO BE PREVENTED.

Massachusetts Territory Ceded to New-York.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, asking Congress to take measures for the relief of Dr. KANE. Also, a petition from the same source, asking for improvements in the Delaware Bay.

Mr. BRODHEAD then gave notice that he would call up early next week a bill for the relief of the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. SEWARD submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to consider if any legislation be needed in order to secure the wages of merchant seamen in case of a wreck. Passed.

Mr. FOOT presented a petition from J. SIDNEY SMITH, asking for the establishment of a Polytechnic Institution in the City of Washington.

Mr. DOUGLAS introduced a bill providing that one thousand dollars be appropriated from the Contingent Fund, for expenditures in Nebraska, the annual appropriation of the current year being rendered unavailable by the decease of Governor BURT. Passed.

Two reports were then received from the Treasury Department—one relative to the site of the Marine Hospital in Ohio, and the other submitting the annual report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey. The latter [illegible] to be printed.

Quite a number of unimportant and joint bills were then presented and referred.

A House bill providing for the erection of a Light House at Cape Race was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and another for the reorganization of the Courts in the District of Columbia was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution reappointing RUFUS CHOATE and GIDEON HAWLEY regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. WHITFIELD introduced a bill to aid Kansas in the construction of a Railroad in the said territory. [This gave rise to much laughter.]

The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. BRIGGS, it was resolved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of preventing by law the importation of foreign paupers into the United States, and report the bill at the earliest possible date.

On motion of Mr. HUNT, the Secretary of the Navy was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Naval Depôt at or near New-Orleans, for the equipment and repair of national vessels.

Mr. LETCHER offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting the bill declaring null and void the law of Minnesota Territory chartering the Minnesota and Northwest Railroad,—Congress having disapproving power over the legislation of the Territories.

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing ten thousand copies of the Coast Survey Office Report for the year 1854.

Mr. CORWIN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the expediency of providing for certain classes of persons not now entitled to pensions.

The further consideration of the bill granting lands equally to the States for Railroad and Educational purposes was postponed for three weeks.

On motion of Mr. FULLER, the President of the United States was requested to communicate in connection with the report on Commercial Relations and Comparative Tariffs, copies of all returns of Consuls and Commercial Agents in response to the Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury in October, 1853.

Mr. GOODRICH introduced a bill, ceding a portion of the territory of Massachusetts to New-York. He explained that Massachusetts proposed to part with what is generally known as "Boston Corner," where prize fights take place, and that the property to be disposed of consists of [illegible] acres.

Mr. HAVEN presumed no gentleman would interpose an objection. The two States have acted in union, but the Constitution requires the assent of Congress. The bill passed.

On motion of Mr. LILLY, the Committee on Commerce were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the erection of a Custom-House in Perth Amboy.

Mr. COBB introduced a bill amendatory of the law of last session, graduating and reducing the prices of public land. Postponed for one week.

After an ineffectual effort made to adjourn until Friday, the House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The *Star*, of this city, says that Mr. BRIGHT offered to resign the Presidency of the Senate to Mr. ATCHISON, if he wished to resume it again, but that the latter declined.

The resignation of Lieut. Col. RUFUS L. BAKER, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, has been accepted by the President. The resignation is to take effect from the 31st December.

Negotiations are in progress for Carusi's Saloon on the evenings of the 10th, 12th, and 15th instant, for concerts by the GRISI and MARIO opera troupe.

The Washington Exchange Bank.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

It is said the Exchange Bank have secured Mr. ALLEN, the late Navy Agent, from loss, by the transfer of responsible liabilities, which he, in turn, has turned over to the Government. Mr. CHURCHWELL, of Tennessee, and Mr. WITHERS, of Alexandria, are the principal sureties.

The Southern Mail—Health and Mortality of New-Orleans, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

By the arrival of the Southern mail this evening, as late as due, we have received New-Orleans papers of Tuesday and Wednesday.

The city of New-Orleans continues still unhealthy. The deaths there for the week ending the 19th inst. were 220. Cholera was prevailing to a considerable extent.

W. H. WILDER, formerly a member of the Louisiana Legislature, convicted for perpetrating false pension claims, escaped from the Marshal after the delivery of the verdict against him.

The mail pouch which left New-York on the 18th inst., for this city, and which was missing for some days, arrived here to-day, after having traveled all the way to Montgomery, Ala.

Strange Attempt at Robbery and Murder.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

A most atrocious and singular crime was perpetrated here yesterday evening. CHARLES SCOTT, a colored man, about thirty years of age, and a barber by trade, called in the morning at the clothing store of JOHN H. SPRINGER, in North Main-street, and selected a suit of clothes, saying he would call for them, with the money, at 6 o'clock in the evening. He came just as Mr. SPRINGER was closing the store, and said to him that he would now take the clothes.

Mr. SPRINGER then turned back and was lighting up the store, when SCOTT sprang upon him, knocked him down, and then took out a razor and cut his throat, and also hacked his head and face with it. The neighbors came running in to see what was the matter, when SCOTT rushed out, and although closely pressed made his escape. Mr. SPRINGER's wounds, though severe, will not prove fatal. SCOTT has not been arrested up to this evening.

The Mayor has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of SCOTT.

Declaration of a Dividend on the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The Providence and Worcester Railroad Company have declared a dividend of $3 on each share, payable to the stockholders on the 10th of January next.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island on the Liquor Law.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The Supreme Court of this State gave an opinion to-day on the Liquor Law, and the proceedings in the particular case tried were pronounced correct, but the clause that authorized the seizure and detention of liquor was declared unconstitutional.

Fire at Portland, Me.—Railroad Accident.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in Market-square, destroying the stores occupied by JAS. E. ROBINSON, dealer in seeds, and S. C. GILSON, apothecary.

Yesterday forenoon a train on the York and Cumberland Railroad broke through the bridge about half a mile from the depôt in this city. The engineer and fireman were slightly injured.

Death of a Distinguished Missionary.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

Private letters by the *America* announce the death of Rev. JOSIAH GODDARD at Ningpo, China. He was an eminent Missionary, sent out by the American Baptist Missionary Union.

Death of an Engineer.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

STEPHEN WOODWORTH, an esteemed engineer in the employ of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, met with a sad accident to-day. He was running a new engine and tender when the coupling broke and he, falling between, the tender passed over him, killing him almost instantly.

Dinner to the Boston Press.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

A very pleasant reunion of the Editors and attachees of the Press of this city took place this evening, at GEORGE YOUNG's Coffee-House. The dinner was given by the Committee of the City Council on Public Printing, and embraced the substantials and luxuries of the season, and the affair in every respect was highly interesting and agreeable.

Alderman ODIORNE presided, assisted by JOHN H. EASTBURN, City Printer, and CHARLES O. ROGERS of the Common Council.

W. W. CLAPP, Esq., of the *Gazette*, Dr. BAILEY of the *Transcript*, and others made eloquent speeches and offered pertinent sentiments.

The meeting from the commencement to its close was characterized by the best good feeling. About thirty members of the Press in all were present.

State Teachers' Convention at Lewistown, Penn.

LEWISTOWN, Penn., Tuesday, Dec. 26.

A State Teachers' Convention assembled in the Presbyterian Church of this place to-day. Prof. J. F. STODDARD was elected temporary President. A large number of new members were enrolled, several reports submitted and discussed, and addresses made on a variety of practical educational topics. The attendance was very large.

The Hudson River Railroad Sleigh Breaking Through the Ice—Appropriation for the Poor.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

This afternoon the Hudson River Railroad sleigh, containing twenty passengers, broke through the ice while crossing the river, submerging the horses, sleigh, and passengers. All, however, were rescued—Mrs. J. REYNOLDS and niece, of Hudson, and Mrs. E. W. WILSON, of New-York, just as they were sinking.

The Common Council of this city have appropriated $500 and ordered 200 tons of coal for the poor.

The Weather.

OGDENSBURG, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The weather has moderated here considerably, and the snow is fast disappearing.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The rates for Money are unchanged.

The stock of Flour in this market amounts to 19,000 barrels against 92,500 at the same time last year; and the stock of Wheat is 42,000 bushels against 110,000 last year.

Prison Association.

The Executive Committee of the above Association held its regular monthly meeting in their Committee Room, Mercantile Library Building, Astor-place, last evening—R. N. HAVENS, Esq., in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Financial Agent reported various contributions of clothing, hats, caps, shoes, &c.

The diary of the Agent shows: Situations were procured for three discharged convicts from Sing Sing, and seven from Blackwell's Island; twenty-nine persons have been helped with money; seventeen supplied with suitable garments and shoes, hats, caps, shirts, &c., &c.; thirty-seven persons were discharged from custody through their recommendation; one hundred and thirteen complaints impartially investigated—many of them were, by the advice and instrumentality of the Agent, abandoned.

Multiplied are the applications made at this season for pecuniary aid, warm clothing, &c., &c. While generous hearts are devising liberal things to meet the wants of the unemployed, the Executive Committee earnestly solicit some manifestation of sympathy in behalf of those persons recently discharged from custody, and the poor, helpless, shivering unfortunates now in prison.

Troops for Florida.

A detachment of three hundred and thirty-one men for the Companies of the 1st and 2d Artillery, serving in Florida, embarked for that station on Christmas afternoon, at 4 o'clock, accompanied by the following officers, viz: Captain J. VOGDES, 1st Artillery; Captain W. BARRY, 2d Artillery; Lieutenant J. M. ROBERTSON, 2d Artillery; Lieut. J. D. BINGHAM, 2d Artillery; Assistant-Surgeon C. H. SMITH, Medical Department, under command of Colonel H. BROWN, 2d Artillery.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

CITY PAUPERS.

The Board of Ten Governors.

A regular meeting of the Governors of the Alms-house was held yesterday.

A communication was received from Dr. JAMES R. GREACEN calling attention to an imposition practiced to some extent on the City of New-York. He says a large number of persons who live in the country, in the neighboring States, and other counties of our own State, who, from illness or want of employment, are likely to become a public tax, where they live, are often advised and sent to the City as the best place for them. Thus, by paying the passage of a poor man from New-Jersey, Connecticut, &c., New-York City is saddled with a pauper or an invalid for weeks, months, and sometimes years, who should be taken care of where he belongs. The Doctor, who is connected with one of the City Dispensaries, says he speaks on the subject from personal knowledge. The communication was ordered on file.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the President and Secretary of the Board to draw their requisition on the Comptroller of the City to issue his warrant, payable to order, for $40,000, on account of the new Workhouse building, and for $125,000 on account of Almshouse Department, for the year 1854.

Governor TOWNSEND read the following document:

OUT-DOOR POOR.

The Committee on Out-Door Poor are induced from the pressure for relief on that Department, to bring before the Board of Governors the reasons for the necessity of distributing food to the destitute during the months of January, February and March.

The great suffering now existing among a class who never before have sought relief from public charities, and are now compelled to do so only for the reason of being without employment to obtain the means to furnish the necessary food for themselves and families, induces us to believe that it is expedient to resort to extraordinary efforts to furnish the relief that the large and deserving portion of our citizens require.

Your Committee, after having given the subject a good deal of consideration, with a view to adopt a practical mode to give the relief, as well as to prevent imposition upon the Department, have come to the conclusion that a temporary Department, to be under the charge of one of our most experienced visitors, to furnish food to those who are found destitute, is preferable. Connected with the Department there should be [illegible] visitors, whose duty it shall be to visit persons applying for relief, and power delegated to them to furnish orders for food.

The same authority to give orders for food should be delegated to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, and also to the visitors under him.

We believe that we are not legally called upon to volunteer to load this Department with new duties which are seriously onerous, but thrown constantly as we are in contact with hundreds who thus are suffering even for the want of food, we feel it our duty to present to the Board, and through them to the Common Council, the alarming fact, and ask for an appropriation of money, say $——, to enable the Board to establish at once a sufficient number of dépôts to furnish nourishing food to those who upon investigation are found destitute. All of which is respectfully submitted by

ISAAC TOWNSEND,
Commissioner of Out-Door Poor.

And offer the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That application be made to the Common Council asking for an appropriation of $——, for the purpose of organizing a temporary Department, to be under the charge of the Board, for the purpose of furnishing nutritious food to those who upon investigation are found destitute.

Resolved, That the temporary Department be closed on or before 20th March, and that a record of the names of all persons relieved, with their residence and place of nativity, be kept, the quantity and kind of food distributed, as well as an accurate account of the money expended, which statement at the closing of the Department shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

Gov. WEST moved for adoption a resolution to be presented immediately, asking the Common Council for an appropriation of $30,000 to meet the extra demands made on the Department for assistance. He pressed his resolution ably.

Gov. DRAPER thought there was no urgent necessity for immediate action.

Gov. SMITH, too, was opposed to any decided action of the Board just then.

Gov. PINCKNEY said that class of poor now so fearfully increasing, were those who did not and would not apply to the Almshouse Department for a sixpence or plate of soup; they were respectable people, who by unfortunate circumstances were deprived of their means of subsistence, because deprived of their labor. Any assistance given to such must be given in a manner different from the mode of relieving the common paupers.

After some further remarks, in which every member of the Board expressed great sympathy with, and a determination to relieve the wants of the poor, it was determined by a vote of 5 to 5, to postpone the subject to the next meeting, when it will be the special order.

The number of inmates of the different Institutions was stated at 5,967—an increase of 84.

Relief for Females out of Employment.

An informal meeting was held last evening at the Broadway House, for the purpose of devising means to aid that portion of respectable, industrious females in our City that are out of employment, and destitute of means to procure the necessaries of life. Mr. ELIAS FOUNTAIN stated that there is at the present time about 27,000 females out of employment, and wholly unable to support themselves, in consequence of the general depression of business. He stated that he had opened a subscription book, and had already obtained signatures of some of the best men in the City for over $2,000. *It is proposed to raise from $20,000 to $30,000*, for which purpose it is necessary, that a number of well known gentleman shall take the matter in hand and solicit subscriptions; in order to carry out the *proposed plan, Relief Committees* should be appointed in each Ward, whose business would be to ascertain and report the names of those females worthy to receive aid; to these he proposes that checks shall be given, on which a certain amount can be drawn each week, until such times as those holding them obtain employment or until the funds are exhausted. The meeting was adjourned to the same place, this (Wednesday) evening, when it is hoped a large number of our citizens will respond to the call upon their benevolence.

Among the names on Mr. FOUNTAIN's list who have made liberal donations, we noticed the following: William B. Astor, Stephen Whitney, Roberts & Williams, Oliphant & Sons, N. & H. Griswold, Wetmore & Cryde, Grinnell & Minturn, Lowe & Brothers, Sturgess & Bennett, Geo. W. Brown, Peck & Todd, F. Cottens, H. Anderson, the proprietors of all the principal hotels, and some twenty others.

CITY POOR.

Meeting in the Park.

A very large meeting of citizens and others took place in the Park yesterday afternoon, in pursuance of a call issued by Mr. D. B. WILLIS, President of the Association which was formed in the same place on Friday last. The object of the meeting, as stated in the call, was to devise means and to enter into such other arrangements as may be deemed proper for the immediate relief of the now suffering mechanic and workingmen; and also for the purpose of taking into consideration resolutions against any such scenes as were enacted in 1837. The following series of resolutions, prepared by the Committee, were read by Mr. ISAAC KELYEA:

Whereas, Our City, at this present moment, is visited with extreme stagnation in manufacturing and mechanical enterprises, and in consequence thereof there is a large portion of our respectable mechanics and laboring men without employment, and in a destitute condition, produced from excessive speculations and turmoils of nations: *Whereas*, All charitable resources are fast becoming exhausted, and are insufficient to relieve the wants of those most in need, it becomes necessary that some more efficient means should be immediately exercised by the wealthy part of our citizens, in order to lessen the burdens of our City institutions, diminish crime, and preserve the welfare of our City and its citizens: *Whereas*, The City Government has appropriated ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for the relief of the poor, which sum, if properly distributed, would aid to a large extent in spreading comfort to many a now miserable and desolate home, by an equal donation to the several charitable institutions—therefore be it

Resolved, That in view of the above facts, we appeal, in the name of humanity, to the merchants, brokers, and our citizens in general, to come forward and relieve the honest, hardy mechanic and laboring man from his starving condition, by contributing their mite, whether it be in provisions, clothing, fuel or money—all, or any, will be thankfully received at the association's depôt, No. 128 Nassau-street, room No. 2, by any of the officers, superintendence, and soliciting committee.

Resolved, That we deprecate any acts of violence towards any of our citizens or property; but, upon the other hand, counsel, peace and good-will towards all men; also all attempts to submerge our noble cause into any ism or isms, but purely benevolent on the one part and our rights upon the other, as we humbly contend and appeal for.

Resolved, That as the Common Council of our City has appropriated ten thousand dollars for the relief of the poor, we being citizens of the said City and County, do most respectfully petition the honorable Common Council for a portion of the said appropriation; and that we designate a committee of three, viz.: JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, WILLIAM A. YOUNG, and THOMAS G. WOODRUFF, to make application for the same.

Resolved, That in the press of our City we recognize our warmest friends, as they have never been found wanting in the scale of humanity, and hope they will continue on in the good work which they have so nobly begun, by aiding us to carry out the cherished objects of the institution, namely, the relief of the mechanic and laboring man.

Resolved, That the Soliciting Committee be authorized to procure a large room or store for the purpose of receiving and distributing the donations received by the officers, superintendents or Soliciting Committee; that the same shall be chosen in the most central part of the City, and its location be made known through the columns of the daily and Sunday press.

Resolved, That all subscriptions or donations received by any of the officers, superintendents or Soliciting Committee, be acknowledged at least once a week through the press.

Resolved, That the churches, proprietors or managers of the different places of amusement in the City, are earnestly requested and solicited to give benefits for the immediate relief of the mechanics and laboring men.

Resolved, That our thanks be tendered to the press and others who have nobly responded in aiding us with the use of flags, printing, &c.

Resolved, That this organization be recognized as the Mechanics' and Workingmen's Aid Association; and that the following gentlemen, named herein, be also recognized as the officers, &c.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted with great enthusiasm.

Mr. SMITH was first introduced to the meeting. He said: I am surprised that the rich men of the City do not come to meet with us on the present occasion. Perhaps they do not sympathize with you as deeply as I do, yet their presence would have given us encouragement. We do not come to advocate rioting; we come to say that we must have bread. I have no doubt but that there are many rich men who are ready to come forward and relieve the necessities of the suffering. Politicians ought to be here; they owe their offices to the people, and they ought to give us their influence and presence. But modesty goes a great way some times, and they are very modest in times like this.

Mr. HADLEY was the next speaker. He said: Fellow citizens, I am glad to have an opportunity of standing before you. The great question we have met to consider is this—in what shape can we best relieve the necessities of the working classes. I will not talk about what ought to have been done, but about what ought to be done. The past is past; the present and the future are ours. We call upon the wealthy and philanthropic to help suffering workingmen to food, fuel and clothing. Hundreds and thousands are now starving, and we call upon the wealthy to distribute those blessings which wealth alone can bestow. I have one word to say—peace. Remember him who thousands of years ago preached peace and good will to man. Give what you have to give in peace, harmony and good feeling. Some people say they will give, but will give only to worthy characters. And then they go away and button up their breeches pocket, and give nothing at all. Do not be too scrupulous about giving, if they are only needy. Let the rain fall on the just and the unjust. [Cheers.]

Mr. D. B. WILLIS, President of the Association, was next introduced. He said: It is painful to come forward at a time like this when ruin and devastation stares us in the face. Labor—the labor of the workingmen has made New-York what it is, although the wealth is not in their hands. I hope that the men who do hold it will take care of the men who produced it. At this time there is great necessity for their liberality. I trust that the merchants and manufacturers of New-York will respond to the call made upon them.

The President introduced Rev. Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. SIMPSON disclaims the title. He was a workingman. Fifty-eight years ago he went into a printing-office. He advised Ward movements instead of this general City movement, and exhorted them to rely upon themselves.

Mr. SULLIVAN expressed his concurrence in the plan of the Committee. The names of the men were a guarantee of the proper application of the funds.

Mr. DE VERE knew something about hard times by experience. He lived upon a pound of bread per day for 6 months in the year 1817, and begged his bread of nobody. He alluded to the resolution passed on Monday, that landlords should not turn men out of their tenements. He proposed that the Committee should prevail upon landlords to take one half of the rents from the tenant, and that the Committee should petition the Corporation to pay the other half. His proposition was very keenly relished.

Mr. ISAAC KELYEA did not despise soup-kitchens. They had their sphere of usefulness; but the mass of working-men were too proud to become public beggars. It was for the benefit of those that this Association was formed. The City Government had voted $10,000 for the poor. But so much of it would be eaten up by the officers who would have the handling of it that it would take a telescope to see the rest. [Laughter.] The City might employ half of those out of business on the New City Hall, but they would not do it. They were always last to do anything for the people. [Cheers.]

Mr. WEST made quite a lengthy speech. He would look beyond the present necessities of the people into the causes of those necessities. Why was it that they were suffering them to-day? It was because they had no land. The City owned millions of property which ought to belong to the citizens. The United States held millions of acres which they ought to be cultivating. The Treasury was overflowing. Millions of dollars ought to be expended to put them upon that land. And when they were once established there they would need no man's money. If property had rights, he said that it had duties also, and limits likewise. He asked what right had capitalists to export breadstuffs? [A Voice: No right at all.] What right had they to waste grain in the distilleries? Their legislators had the right to prevent the exportation of breadstuffs and the distillation of grain. Let them do it.

Mr. BROOKS was in favor of proceeding in such a way as to interest men of wealth. It was of no use standing up here in the Park. *They must go to the men of means* and prevail upon them to give out of their abundance.

Councilman WILD said that any suggestions would be acceptable in their present deplorable condition. He would not discuss the causes which had brought the *mechanics to this condition. It had been said that three-quarters of the suffering had been occasioned by the use of strong drink.* He did not believe it. But they were not there to talk about errors. It was an undeniable fact that the country was rich, that the people were poor. Look at the millions in the treasury. Let the public money be distributed among the masses, far from the masses it came. (Cheers.) Why did we not have a Post-Office? We were not invaded by any foreign foe, but by a more terrible foe, by starvation. Open the public treasury and build stores and Post-Offices. (Cheers.) As to their immediate necessities he had no doubt, but that men of means would be willing to give towards their relief if they could be sure that what they gave would be well applied. (Cheering.) He concluded by encouraging them not to despair. Spring would soon be here. Let them keep up a good heart.

Mr. ISAAC KELYEA then announced that the Committee would hold a meeting in Hope Chapel on Thursday evening next.

The President then adjourned the meeting.

A gradually decreasing portion of the audience, were entertained by various speakers not connected with the Association, until night separated the remnant.

The Poor—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In one of your late excellent articles on relieving the poor, that of Monday last, there is a reference to a recent movement of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, which, in a single point, will, I fear—as some other newspaper statements have done—make an impression not quite correct. The meeting you speak of had relation to certain missionary operations in which the Church are engaged—operations which respect primarily the moral and spiritual destitutions of the City, and for the systematic support of which an Association was formed. The liberal subscription made was chiefly for the same purpose. It is true, however, that to aid in furnishing clothing to the many poor children who are gathered into our Mission Schools, as well as to render other aid in cases of distress which may come within the range of our operations, specific contributions have been made by several gentlemen. The relief of physical suffering, however, is in this particular movement but an incidental and subordinate matter. The contributions of my people for that purpose, so far as public channels are concerned, are mainly made, I presume, through the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and kindred institutions; or in connection with various movements of our citizens, which, I am happy to see, the present distress is occasioning.

I am the more disposed to trouble you with this correction, as I have already received several applications for aid—a prelude, I fear, to many others—based on the erroneous impression that I have access to a large fund devoted to purposes of general charity. ASA D. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1854.

The Wilson Industrial School—A Call for the Poor.

For the New-York Daily Times.

The ladies of the Wilson Industrial School Association will hold their Christmas Festival, at the rooms of the School, No. 137 Avenue A, near Tenth-street, on Thursday, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock. Subscribers and others are invited to attend.

The members of the Association desire to call public attention to the Dressmaking and Tailoring departments of the School, both of which are under the superintendence of responsible women of several years' experience in these trades. Every variety of ladies' and misses' dresses, and of boys' clothing is made in the best and most fashionable manner.

Donations to the Christmas Festival are solicited, and may be sent to the School, No. 137 Avenue A, or to any of the following ladies, officers of the Institution:

Mrs. ABERNETHY, No. 14 East Fourteenth-street.
Mrs. CHESTER, No. 11 University-place.
Mrs. MASON, No. 239 Fourth-street.
Miss LYNCH, No. 45 Ninth-street.
Miss GRIFFIN, No. 15 West Fourteenth-street.

Relief for the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A meeting of the citizens of the Twentieth Ward, will be held at MILLMAN's Long Room, corner Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Thursday evening, 28th of December, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of devising means by which the poor and necessitous of the Ward may be relieved during this inclement season. Citizens friendly to this object are invited to attend. There is at the present time, an immense amount of suffering and destitution, which all who can should do their utmost to lessen.

Help for the Suffering Poor.

The Mayor of Jersey City will call a meeting of citizens this week, as requested by the Common Council, to devise measures for the relief of the poor. The ladies of Jersey City have been requested to assemble this afternoon at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at 2 o'clock, to devise means for furnishing clothing for the poor. It is expected that they will meet on each Wednesday afternoon for the same purpose, at the same place—the Association having tendered the use of those rooms. Efforts are making to get a soup-house in operation for the relief of the hungry. A benefit for that purpose will probably be gotten up for that purpose immediately. It is probable that the above-mentioned meeting of citizens will be held on Thursday evening.

Relief for the Poor.

An adjourned meeting of citizens, to devise means to relieve the poor of Brooklyn, was held at the Nassau Fire Insurance Company yesterday. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting, reported that they could obtain the large hall in the rear of the City Hotel for a Soup-house. The Committee were authorized to hire the room, prepare the necessary apparatus, and to hire persons to take charge of the same.

Commodore HUDSON and Mr. COOPER were appointed a Committee to prepare a plan of operations. Messrs. VAN VOORHEES, PECK and HARRIS, were added to the Committee.

After some consultation, the meeting adjourned to Friday evening next.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Armory—An Injunction.

An order was granted by Judge MOORE, yesterday, restraining the Mayor, Corporation, &c., from taking any steps towards the purchase of land or erection thereon of an Armory for the accommodation of the military of Brooklyn, under the act recently passed by the Common Council, until such time as the complaint can be heard. This order is issued at the instance of JOHN D. LAWRENCE, through his counsel, Messrs. BARNARD and PARSONS.

The complaint sets forth, in behalf of complainant and tax-payers generally, that the $50,000 ordered to be raised for the purchase of land and the erection of an Armory thereon, is not sufficient for the completion of the work by the plans as laid out; that no provision has been made for the semi-annual interest on the bonds to be issued, and that the money is not raised by tax in the municipal year when the contract is entered into, according to the requirements of the Charter.

A Canal Through Williamsburg.

The citizens of Williamsburg and the eastern portion of Brooklyn are about taking action for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the construction of a Ship Canal from the Wallabout Bay, east of the Navy Yard Hospital, through a portion of the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, and the Third Ward in Williamsburg, to Newtown Creek, at a point near Troutman's Hotel. It is proposed that the Canal be constructed fifty feet wide, and of sufficient depth to admit ordinary vessels loaded.

☞ The Kings County Court of Sessions assembled in Brooklyn yesterday. There being no cause ready for trial the Court adjourned over to Thursday.

NEW-JERSEY.

St. Peter's Church, Jersey City.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The article which appeared in the TIMES this morning contains several statements which are quite incorrect, and, in one or two important particulars, totally untrue.

I never denounced the officers of the Montgomery Guard, and I cannot perceive any good reason why an affair of such a character as the one styled "*Singular Proceeding*,"—in which the congregation did not interfere, as reported to the TIMES—should be treated of in the newspapers, it being a parochial and personal matter.

J. KELLY,
Pastor of St. Peter's.

DEC. 26, 1854.

Hudson County Courts.

Yesterday, the December Term of the Hudson County Circuit Courts commenced at the Court-House, Judge HAINES presiding. But little business was done yesterday aside from empanelling a Grand Jury.

Small Pox.

There have been some cases of Small-pox in Jersey City during several weeks past. That disease is reported to be so much on the increase as to require public attention.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

The Treaty between Austria and the Western Powers.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 8, 1854.

England is on the point of concluding a dishonorable peace, or of divesting the war of even that particle of seeming *liberalism* with which it has been invested until now. There are strong reasons for believing that *the new year* will open upon a new *Congress* in Vienna. All signs point to that direction, and one of these signs, and not the least, though the last, is the resolution of Mr. GLADSTONE *not* to ask for a loan. There is money enough in the treasury to conclude a "little war," although there be none to prosecute a grand one to a glorious and really profitable issue. This new treaty is nothing, Sir, but a *conspiracy* of allied and alarmed diplomacy to make peace at any price. You will see by a note of NESSELRODE's, published in to-day's *Times*, that the Czar *accepted the four points a month ago*. Well, the Austro-Western Treaty is based on these very same points, which are partly of no serious injury to Russia, and in some points promote her interests. On the Muscovite side, Austria bound herself to exact conditions of peace previously assented to by NICHOLAS. And the Western Cabinets, delighted to escape the pressing necessity of a call on Poland—that means Revolution—pressed on Austria to bind herself to what they knew she had no reluctance to do, the enforcement of propositions not opposed by Russia, and equally recognized by Prussia in the separate treaty entered into with the Cabinets of Vienna *a week before* the latter's alliance with the Western Powers. It is a maze, Sir, this diplomatic game, but once with the Ariadne-thread of discrimination in your hand, you may trace your way to the very centre of the plot. As affairs look now, I see really no reason why peace should not become a fact very soon. If it should fail, it will surely not be the fault of the Allies, who are ready to make sacrifice of their honor—such as it is—if only appearances can be saved.

The *immediate* result, the *first* fruit of this fresh move of diplomacy is to be this: hostilities will be suffered to slacken and to cease gradually, on both sides, until they may be suspended quite. Winter will be a reason, at all events a pretext, to excuse inactivity, talking all the while the *jargon* of war. Once hostilities suspended, and perhaps an armistice concluded, negotiations will be driven to such a promising point of mutual reconciliation, that, though the ultimate agreement should not actually be reached, it will be deemed *impolitic* to renew, in face of such good understanding, a campaign fraught with terrible eventualities, and made to spoil the whole web of peaceful dispositions.

How to get out of the Crimea and back to the abodes of Diplomacy, that sits shivering with terror though revived to unnatural vitality by the season of colds in the Isle of Serpents! This will be the great problem to be solved, as a *second* step, in order that military ardor, discontent and impatience—all the ingredients, in a word, that have *forced* out the *coup de main*—might not frustrate the work of statesmen. Let us stop here in our provisions of the next attempts of diplomacy to secure that maximum of Lord ABERDEEN's desires—a twenty years' peace.

But whether that evident aim will be attained, notwithstanding all the signs in its favor, I must beg leave to doubt as yet. As a correspondent, it is my duty to make you acquainted with the predominant opinion on any one matter of public importance, and, therefore, I tell you that Peace is at this moment pretty generally looked upon as not only probable but impending. On the other side, however, I must still maintain my own opinion in common with a great many persons—that war has either advanced too far or not far enough to make peace possible. *Without* the expedition to the Crimea, or *with* Sebastopol fallen, Peace might sit now enthroned in all the Cabinets, but with the expedition, and without Sebastopol taken, there is too much or too little to satisfy the "disturbed balance of Powers." And if England escapes that dishonorable peace—for *such is* possible—then, she will carry on a dishonorable war, unless her policy should undergo a total change. Tell those "Englishmen in America" who protest against the spirit of some of your editorial and other articles, as an unfair judgment of their country's course, that Englishmen in Europe, and "here in England," begin to hang their heads, to hide their faces and to blush, though protected from outward observation. I speak, of course, only of such Englishmen as were *bona fide* assertors of that war's liberal aim—of such as believed, as they wished, it to be a struggle between Civilization and Barbarism, Freedom and Despotism, Justice and Wrong. They walk in shame, and while they are grieved to look at their Napoleonic allies, they try not to meet the eyes of any other "foreigner." Why, Sir, during the very time that the leader of the opposition in the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies, gave the eloquent and generally applauded advice to the Government, not to be imprudent in manifesting Sardinian sympathies for parties with whom "*it runs a risk of finding itself in Austria's company*," and while the Minister, thus advised emphatically, declared that he was "on terms of coldness" with no Power *but Austria*—during that proud protest, Sir, on the part of a second-rate Power, the English Cabinet enters into an alliance with that of the Hapsburgs, whose possessions are guaranteed "under all circumstances." So the *Times* said on Wednesday, and although the awkward revelation was, in consequence of a general murmur of public indignation, recalled next day, *it is not less a fact*. It may not be confessed for fear of a storm, but the *guarantee has been given*, if not directly by England—who affects virtuous liberalism and hypocritical solicitude for the extension of Constitutional freedom—by her ally, his Decembrish Majesty, who has no such *scruples of prudery*. *No man of ordinary* common sense will ever suppose that Austria could possibly desert, or even promise to desert, one protector, without having first obtained an insurance against destruction under the guarantee of another protector. She must have asked for such guarantees, and the treaty—though it is yet far from engaging her to *active* alliance—is a sign that the Western Powers have accorded all she wished. The security may be secret, but there it is in the fact of a treaty, signed on that notorious day, the 2d of December.

This war may produce, Sir, very startling episodes. You may, among others, view *an emigration from England of all Italian, Polish, German and Hungarian*

Exiles. I tell you not mere conjectures. The men proscribed by Continental despots see the possible advent of a time when it would be dishonorable for them to remain in the British Isles, under English laws. There may come a time when these shores will be left by a compact mass of homeless patriots, in search of another country of refuge and observation, from which to view the victorious progress of British arms against the insurgents of popular freedom in Italy, Germany, Hungary and Poland. I am a better friend to England than to wish her to have *such an emigration* to be marked in letters of everlasting shame on the pages of her proud history; but where must she have been drifted to already, that such an event can even be thought of!

You must know better what amount of truth there is in those rumors hatched by the *Herald* about changes in American diplomatic posts in Europe. Here, at least—as far as I know—no one believes a word of it. Mr. BUCHANAN has been long since resolved upon going home next Spring, and I think I am right in asserting that such will be the case. As to his Excellency becoming Secretary of State instead of Mr. MARCY, I very much doubt whether Mr. BUCHANAN would consent to be made the man of all work to such a lost man as President PIERCE is. Mr. SANDERS is gone home, on the shortest way to New-York, *via* Cuba.

There is another Cabinet crisis in Spain. COLLADO, and in fact the whole Ministry, resigned, and ESPARTERO will probably be called upon to reconstruct it a third time. A *Constituent* Assembly is a delicate toy to handle. *One day it is all sweets, and next it may* break everything to pieces. ESPARTERO has but one chance of, even in that case, but temporary calm, and that is by forming a *purely* Progresista Cabinet, and not to care for Moderado murmurs.

The English Cabinet is in no very good position, and it is prepared for storms from many a side. But there is really no serious danger that menaces it. *It is the best "possible Ministry,"* say people generally,—and so it is, no doubt; but then, what an admirable state of constitutional freedom is that in which ABERDEEN is the *best* man who can be found between those who are *admitted* to the rank of the few *born* to advise her most gracious Majesty.

HUNGARY AND THE POLES.

Interesting Letter from Gov. Kossuth.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: In your columns of to-day two of your correspondents come forward to comment on and to oppose the opinions I expressed in my speech at the Polish Anniversary.

I have not the intention to enter into polemics in corroboration of my own views. I advanced opinions which, upon mature reflection, I, in conscience, took and take to be just, correct, and well-founded, and leave it to public opinion to weigh my arguments and the arguments of my opponents, and then to judge as they think to be right.

All I desire is to rectify an historical fact, the misrepresentation of which is calculated unjustly to injure the honor of my nation.

Your "Anglo-Parisian" correspondent ventures on the reproach that *the Hungarian nation did not assist the Poles in 1830, but remained a quiescent spectator of their heroic struggle.*

This is utterly false. Quite the reverse is the fact. The behavior of the Hungarian nation in that emergency fills a bright page in our history, and well deserves the appreciation of all just men.

Hungary had been at that time undisturbed in her tranquillity, and unshaken by heart-revolting Royal perjury in her loyal allegiance to the house of Austria. She was, in a word, not in a revolutionary condition, like as she is now, and will continue to be as long as she is not delivered of the HAPSBURGS, who are no more the rulers of Hungary by law, or by a national compact, reconfirmed by a coronation oath, but simply by the right of Russian bayonets. Then the HAPSBURGS were our legitimate Kings, often violating our laws, but still reigning under the *prestige* of legitimacy. We had painful grievances; still we had a national existence; had our constitution, had the invaluable institutions of our county assemblies and municipalities, and had also Parliament, all in full operation, to protect our national existence and to redress our grievances. There was no imperious necessity for, therefore no adequate cause to justify, a revolutionary rising; consequently neither an occasion nor a possibility for a revolution. A revolution is never possible except when it is an absolute necessity.

Such has been the condition of Hungary, then; and between us and that Poland (Russian Poland) which rose in 1830 there was Gallicia, which was unable to take part in the Polish insurrection, guarded as Gallicia was by a numerous Austrian army, and the House of Austria, then our legitimate sovereign, yet with whom we were at peace, had its armies drawn up on the frontiers of Gallicia and Poland in the attitude of armed neutrality.

Now, in such a position and under such circumstances, what was it the Hungarian nation did in regard to Poland?

The first news about the rising at Warsaw shook the Hungarian nation like an electric shock. Innumerable Committees were instantly formed all over the land,—not for expressing verbal sympathy, but for affording every possible assistance to the Polish patriots. Every warlike implement that could have been hunted up in the kingdom, and clothing, and provisions, wine, brandy, medicaments, surgery apparatus, *money, collected all over the land;*—we risked prosecution and braved the resentment of our Government, and did with the utmost energy for the Polish patriots all your nation is just doing for your own braves. The ladies of Hungary were day and night at work to make *charpie,* (lint, I believe, is the word for it;) the palaces of the rich and the huts of the poor had been converted into storehouses filled with materials in aid of struggling Poland, and large convoys were seen day and night winding up the roads in the Carpathian Mountains, in defiance of Austrian police, Austrian military cordons, and Austrian vigilance. Nay, more, hundreds and hundreds of the noble-hearted youth of Hungary, braving the danger of being captured and shot in crossing the double military cordon on both the frontiers, (several have been actually captured and shot,) left their homes and their fortunes and went to join the ranks of the struggling Polish patriots. Our *comitats* (counties,) the assemblies of which have not to be confounded with your public meetings, they having been the most effective and the most essential *official organs* of the nation's constitutional rights,—our *comitats,* I say, 52 as they were in number, almost without exception were at once assembled extraordinarily, and forwarded the expression of the national will in representations to the Emperor-King, urging on him to declare in favor of Poland, to give up Gallicia (which the HAPSBURGS pretended to hold by right inherent to the kingly crown of Hungary,) and to redress the injustice of Poland's partition by assisting the restoration of the independence of the Polish nation; and, in order to show the earnestness of Hungary in this determination, the *comitats* assured the King solemnly and officially that the nation stood prepared to undergo whatever sacrifices to assist him in the noble task, and informed him that the representatives of the nation in Parliament shall be instructed not to shrink from granting every supply in men and money which may be required for enabling the King to carry the aim of restoring Poland. The Hungarian Parliament soon afterwards met, and took up the cause of the provincial manifestations; the halls of our National Assembly resounded with the noblest and boldest declarations of the national determination to undergo even the risk of a bloody and sumptuous war in support of Poland; the House of Representatives framed representations to the Sovereign accordingly, and up to 1848 not once had the Hungarian Parliament met without persistently resuming its efforts in favor of Poland.

And when Poland succumbed, when the Government we were subject to issued orders for not admitting the Polish refugees to cross the frontiers of Hungary, we smuggled them, at the risk of our lives, to our homes; we gave them not much of thundering cheers (that's not in our national character, being rather a silent people,) but we took them to our firesides, placed them at our right, and held them as members of our own family for years and years, without even asking for their names or inquiring whether they were aristocrats or democrats.

That is, Sir, what Hungary did; and then up starts in your paper an anonymous pen, perverting truth, falsifying history, and insulting a noble, generous, unfortunate nation, by saying that "Hungary remained a quiescent spectator of the heroic struggle of Poland!"

In regard to myself, I never asked your favor or even appealed to your sense of justice, nor ever will; but, when I see an attempt made to insult the honor of my nation, I hope to be justified in the estimation of all good men for requesting you to give room to this rectification of facts, which I give, not from traditional reports, but from personal experience.

With this I will leave your readers to judge whether, with these facts for antecedents,—whether now, after the HAPSBURGS have torn to pieces the national compact between themselves and Hungary; after they have driven Hungary to a revolution, too much envenomed by treachery, perjury, murder, blood and the gallows to allow of any reconciliation for all eternity—a revolution only suspended *de facto* by Russian bayonets, but not subdued—after we have seen the armies of the Czar come down upon us to crush our national existence, with no pretext at all to excuse that foul encroachment on the laws of nations, with not even so much of a pretext as he is putting forth for his aggression on Turkey—I leave it to your readers to judge whether I was justified in saying that "Hungary will stand by reviving Poland, because our enemies are the same and our cause is identical."

One more tribute to truth, if you please. Your *correspondent is guilty of a deliberate* anachronism in taunting me that I would advise to attack, with 12,000 French, Poland, garrisoned by 300,000 Russians. The fact is that Poland is *now* garrisoned *by 300,000 men precisely because six months ago it* has not been attacked by landing a Polish expedition, backed by 12,000 French who made the promenade to the Baltic. Poland had not then a garrison of 300,000 men, but some 60,000 only, chiefly raw recruits and invalids, which force could not have been much increased at that time, with St. Petersburg and Finland in danger from your Baltic fleet, and from the possibility of Sweden joining you upon the condition of Poland being called to arms, and on the other hand, with the Russian army on the Danube beaten, and the Anglo-French-Turkish forces, 220,000 strong, pushing up Bessarabia after the beaten Russians. *Now* there are 300,000 men in Poland; but that is an argument in favor of my views, as expressed first at Sheffield, June the 5th, and last at St. Martin's-hall. That is precisely the fact which justifies my saying that Poland will be your Sybilline books; that three of them are already lost; and that you will be brought to pay for the last three the full price at which you could have purchased all the nine some months ago.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your humble servant,

L. KOSSUTH.

No. 21 ALPHA-ROAD, REGENT'S PARK, Dec. 6.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

Its Provisions and the Speculations of the London Press.

From the London Morning Chronicle (Second Edition) Dec. 8.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 8, 1854.

"I have sent to you this morning by telegraph the essential clauses of the great Treaty, offensive and defensive, concluded at Vienna on the 2d of December, between Austria, France and England. I am now enabled to give, if not the text itself, at least an exact and complete summary of the contents of that important convention.

"The treaty commences by repeating and recording the declarations and the principal acts of the conference of Vienna, as well as the declarations and engagements contained in the notes exchanged on the 8th of August, 1854, between the high contracting parties.

"It maintains the four points of guarantee as the necessary basis of peace, at the same time that it reserves and recognizes to each of the Powers the faculty of extending them by additional conditions.

"Austria binds herself to France and England, as she had already done to Turkey by the treaty of the 14th of June, 1854, to occupy the Principalities for the purpose of repulsing the Russian troops if they attempted to reenter them.

"Austria proclaims the right, as justly belonging to Turkey and to the Allies, *of making all the movements* which may suit them for the purpose of attacking either the Russian troops or the Russian territory.

"*If,* in consequence of her attitude in the principalities, or for any other cause, *Austria should find herself at war with Russia, the alliance, offensive and defensive, between her, France, and England, shall be established by the fact of the war.*

"*If,* before the end of the present year, 1854, Russia should not have made propositions which are considered acceptable, and which insure good and durable peace, *the three Powers will advise as to the means of obtaining that peace.*

"The three high contracting Powers bind themselves not to accept any proposition for the reestablishment of peace without having deliberated upon it in common.

"Such are the terms of this important treaty."

Another Version of the Treaty.

Correspondence of the Daily News.

PARIS, Wednesday Evening.

I have good reason to believe that the official publication of the treaty with Austria will be delayed for some days at the instance of the English Government, for the express purpose of escaping the criticisms of the press on the text before the meeting of Parliament. In the meantime I am enabled, from a perfectly authentic source, to give you the following particulars, which comprise, I believe, all the principal points of the treaty. It is to become eventually a treaty of alliance offensive *and defensive. Peace will be proposed to Russia* by Austria on the basis of the four points, *interpreted as mentioned in the treaty. If by January 1 or 2,* (I am not sure which,) Russia shall not have accepted the four points *so interpreted,* Austria will recall *her Ambassador from St. Petersburg,* and if by March 2 the four points (or at least some conditions *satisfactory to the Western Powers based upon the* four points) shall not have been accepted by Russia, then Austria will will declare war. *The interpretation* of the four points includes the throwing open of the Black Sea, Russia not to be allowed to have a larger number of vessels therein than France and England. Six ships from each nation is, I believe, the stipulated number. *A European port is* to be formed as a counterpoise to Sebastopol, either at Batoum or Sinope. The liberty of the Danube is to be declared, and as a guarantee for such liberty the town and fortress of Ismail and all the Russian forts near the mouth of the Danube are to be destroyed. The protectorate of the Christians (subjects of the Sultan in Turkey) is to be exercised collectively by the Five Powers. Each power will have the right to protect separately its own subjects of its own religion, but not the subjects of the Sultan. Should Austria be compelled on March 2 to declare war, she will enter with all her forces into Bessarabia, and will send 20,000 men into the Crimea. I am also told, but of this I am not so certain as of what precedes, that the two Western powers undertake to maintain Austria in the integrity of her dominions. There is very little chance that the Emperor of Russia will accept these terms. It must be owned that they are much better than it was expected Austria would assent to. Action, however, on the part of Austria is yet quite another thing.

Results of the Treaty.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1854.

Assuming that the treaty is all we can desire or expect, people are occupied about the solution. There can be but one of two. Either Russia, seeing all her illusions vanish one by one, finding herself exposed to struggle alone against all Germany, will make a necessity a virtue, and resign herself to accepting the conditions which will be offered to her before fresh disasters shall render her position more untenable and more perilous; or she will do to Austria what she has done to us—she will fling at her the same defiance she has already flung at France and England, and her only reply to this last summons will be the recall of her Ambassador at Vienna. If resignation be her part, we cannot precisely say that peace is instantly to follow, but it will at all events leave the door open to negotiations, the basis of which will have been approved by the three—I hope we may now say—allies. In the other alternative we still have nothing but war, but it will be war with a new ally coming unexhausted and fresh to the combat with 500,000 warriors. While we have been struggling with disease in Turkey, and battling with and beating the Russians in the Crimea, Austria has not been idle at home. If she has been slow in her resolves, she has been busy enough in her preparations for any contingency. Neither is she now alone. The last measures adopted in common with Russia have, in fact, brought over the entire Confederation to her side. The States which were the most hostile have been obliged to submit to the hard law of necessity or to the force of public opinion. Now, the Czar may be the sublime, unbending, and glorious being his French friends would describe him—his will may be, not of iron, but of steel, but whatever be the stern qualities of his character, and his confidence in his own divine mission and the invincible valor of his troops, all these circumstances must lead him to reflect a little. In truth, a rupture with the whole of Germany would make a very pretty affair of the balance of Europe. The frontiers of Russia would be menaced seriously; the very immensity of his line of defence would require levies of men out of all proportion with his resources, vast even though they be, and the Empire and the dynasty would be menaced with ruin. The present opportunity is probably the last that will be afforded; if it be rejected, we may prepare to see next Spring military operations on as large a scale as during the great wars of the French Empire.

The Treaty with Austria—Its Provisions and Probable Reception by Russia.

From the London Times, Dec. 7.

The ratifications of the treaty signed at Vienna on Saturday last between Austria, France, and England will doubtless be exchanged as speedily as possible, and the treaty itself will then be made known to the world. In the meantime a variety of conjectures have been hazarded on this important subject, some of which have been transmitted to us by our own correspondents abroad; but we are satisfied that the real substance and purport of the treaty has not yet transpired. Whatever may be its provisions, we undertake to affirm, from our knowledge of the policy of the allied Governments and of the intentions of Austria, that it does not postpone for a period of three months the decision of a question of vital interest to the conduct of the war and to the future peace of Europe; that it *does not contain any guarantee, either direct or indirect, of the possessions of Austria;* that it has never been intended to send a division of the Austrian army either to Varna or to the Crimea; that it does not contain any promise of subsidy or secret article; that the belligerent Powers have not in any way bound themselves to make any fresh propositions of peace to Russia, or to enter upon negotiations on any basis proposed by the German States; and, lastly, that, although France and England adhere to the Four Points contained in their Notes of the 8th of August, as the chief substance of their demands and the sole basis of negotiation at the present time, they have distinctly intimated what their interpretation of those propositions is such as to include all the objects of the war, and that the Cabinet of Vienna concurs in this interpretation of those terms. The conjectures we have mentioned having been more or less accredited and circulated in Europe, we feel it our duty positively to contradict them; and we are inclined to believe that, when the articles of the treaty are known, they will prove much more consistent with the account we gave on Tuesday last of the results of this negotiation. If our information be correct, although this convention is not an actual treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and the Western Powers, inasmuch as Austria is not at this moment at war with Russia, it is of nearly similar significance, and the strongest engagement which, under the circumstances, Austria could sign. We mean by this expression that we believe the Emperor of Austria to *have contracted a positive engagement to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with the belligerent States against Russia, unless peace upon the terms exacted by all the Powers be concluded before the termination of this current month of December;* or, in other words, unless, in answer to the announcement, at St. Petersburg, that Austria is about to join the Western alliance, the Emperor of Russia declares at once his inability to prolong the contest. Such an act of surrender on the part of the Czar is at present highly improbable. He rejected these terms in the Summer, when they were presented to him in a more conciliatory form, and when they were not preceded by the invasion of the Crimea. Count NESSELRODE declared that such terms could only be accepted by the Russian Government if it had already suffered the defeat and exhaustion of a protracted and unsuccessful war; so that the very language in which the Emperor scornfully rejected this proposal *seems* to condemn him to abide by the consequences of that refusal.

The very first pledge of the sincerity of Russia, if she professed her readiness to enter into negotiations upon the conditions required by the rest of Europe, would be the entire cessation of her military movements and preparations; *these are, however, carried on with unabated activity.* A dispatch from Warsaw, dated the 4th of December, states that Gen. SIEVERS is concentrating the First Infantry Corps of the Russian army, with a portion of the Imperial Guard, on the left bank of the Vistula, that is, on the extreme western frontier of the empire, *while Gen. PANIUTIN is advancing with the Second* Infantry Corps on Podolia and Volhynia. Movements of this magnitude and importance, undertaken by whole armies (for each infantry corps consists, when complete, of about 52,000 men) at this season of the year, when the troops would otherwise be taking up their Winter quarters, indicate a conviction of the near approach of hostilities. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, and the Russian agents in Germany, have been lavish of their promises and unsparing in their exertions to prevent the conclusion of the treaty between Austria and the Western Powers, but there is no reason to suppose that they are authorised to make larger concessions after an act of all but direct hostility than they consented to make in the whole course of the previous negotiations. The policy of Austria, though slowly executed, has *been steadily pursued; she has given* ample and repeated notice to Russia and to all the world that, *if peace was not restored, she should throw the* weight of her armies on the side of the Western Powers as soon as her preparations were completed and the factious opposition of her German confederates overcome. Accordingly, within four days af*ter the conclusion of the additional article of her* treaty with Prussia, which removed all uncertainty *in that quarter, she entered into her present engage*ments with the Western Powers, which bring her to the verge of a declaration of war against Russia, and of an offensive and defensive alliance with France and England at the close of the present *year.*

The effect already produced upon the whole of Germany by the intelligence that the treaty with the Western Powers is actually signed, has been great and instantaneous. It is everywhere felt that the time is approaching when Germany may hope to play a nobler part than she has hitherto borne in these transactions. The King of Prussia boasted the other day, in the speech in which he opened the session of the Prussian Diet, that he was acting in the closest union with Austria, and that, whatever might be the necessities of the time, Germany would act as one body. We are not so sanguine as to believe that the *inertia* and the divisions of the Confederation can be so easily overcome as to make the German States parties to the agreement now subsisting between the allies, or to engage the Federal forces of Germany actively in the war; but the Prussian Assembly, to which the words we refer to were so recently addressed, can hardly fail to ask for proofs of that intimate union with Austria, which means also union with the West of Europe; and among the first objects of the alliance concluded at Vienna we have no doubt that one of of the chief purposes of the Three Powers is to apply their influence with energy to determine the future conduct of Prussia at this crisis. It is fortunate that at the moment when the Chambers are just convoked at Berlin an event of this importance occurs, not in the obscure regions of diplomacy, but in the face of Europe. A few days more will bring this treaty to the knowledge of the public, and the question will then be asked with authority whether Prussia intends to adopt the resolutions of the triple alliance, or to separate herself from them by a neutrality which is a disguised adherence to the cause of Russia. The King of Prussia is suspected in Germany of some secret engagement or personal promise to his imperial brother-in-law which precludes him from acting as an independent German Sovereign on behalf of the honor and interests of his country; and it is remarked with astonishment that the military forces of Prussia have been studiously removed from the Polish frontier, so as to leave the kingdom defenceless on the eastern side. But these suspicions will ere long be brought to a more decisive test; for when Austria announces that she shall join the Western Powers, and place herself at the head of the national party in Germany, unless the peace of Europe be immediately secured, the neutrality of Prussia is, in fact, the only circumstance which encourages and enables Russia to carry on the war.

The Alleged Guarantee against Revolutionary Movements.

From the London Daily News.

A morning contemporary published yesterday what purports to be an abstract of the treaty concluded between Austria and the Western Powers. We place little faith in this abstract. The journal in which it appears has been rather notorious of late for its readiness to give publicity to the most false and absurd reports upon slender or no authority. In addition to this there is a precision in the details of the statement very remote from the vagueness which would be likely to characterize such accounts, as could escape by the indiscretion of officials, of the tenor of a treaty which is not, we believe, to be ratified till the 15th. There is, moreover, something so radically and incurably bad in what is alleged to be the purport of the fourth article of the treaty, that we will not believe any English Minister can have given his sanction to it, until the publication of the document may place the shameful fact beyond dispute.

The tenor of the fourth article is said to be: "England and France pledge themselves that the territorial possessions of the Emperor of Austria shall, *under all circumstances,* remain undiminished." England has sanctioned the diminution of the territories of the King of the Netherlands. England did not interfere when one Sovereign in alliance with it—LOUIS PHILIPPE—was stripped of all his territories. Why? Because England respected in every other people that right to choose their own ruler and form of Government which our forefathers successfully asserted at the revolution of 1688, and again on the accession of GEORGE I. England guarantees the integrity of the Ottoman Empire against foreign aggression; but England sanctioned and supported the Greeks when they shook off the Ottoman yoke. In like manner England might constantly pledge itself to defend the Austrian Government and State against the aggression of Russia or any other foreign power. But for England to pledge itself "that the *territorial* possessions of the Emperor of Austria shall, UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, remained undiminished," would be at once a base sacrifice of the rights of *the people, a gross violation of one of the first* principles of justice, and a cowardly desertion of of its hereditary policy.

For England to pledge itself that "the territorial possessions of the Emperor of Austria shall, *under all circumstances,* remain undiminished, is *to understand to lend assistance when called upon to put down any attempt on the part of the Hungarians or Italians to reassert their liberties.* By what means could England fulfil such a pledge? Would an English Government send troops to fight against Italians or Hungarians in arms to assert their liberties? Would an English Parliament vote subsidy to hire troops to fight for the Emperor of Austria in such a cause? Would the English people tolerate a repetition of the unutterable baseness of the statesman who caused MAZZINI's letters to be opened, and who, by imparting their contents to the Neapolitan Government, made himself accessory to the murder of the BANDIERI? *We will not believe that any English Minister has been base enough, by taking such a pledge, to yield himself up as a tool to a despot "under all circumstances."* We will not believe that any English Minister can be such a fool as to expect that an English Parliament or the English people would tolerate such baseness on his part. A true English Minister, if insulted by a request that he should take such a pledge, would quietly answer that England had put down insurrection in Ireland without asking the aid of Austria, and that Austria must not expect aid from England should insurrections occur in any part of its dominions. He would go on to say that the English people, having exercised the right of deposing a Sovereign who sought to trample on the national conviction and will, could not with common decency interfere to prevent any other people from following their example. England's principle and practice are to abstain from all interference between nations and their rulers when in controversy or at war with each other; and to recognize the *de facto* rulers of every nation as long as they maintain their place—believing that the national will is the only legitimate tenure of a government.

Prussian Comments—Italy and Sardinia.

From the London Times.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.

While all the rest of the little world of Berlin is in doubt and uncertainty about the nature of the new Austrian alliance, the *Vossische Zeitung* is in a position to throw a light upon the subject of *its rise, progress, and conclusion.* It is one of the consequences of Lord PALMERSTON's visit to Paris. It was there that the noble Lord discussed with the Emperor and M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS the exact tenor of *the demands to be* made now upon Russia by the Western Powers; and this took place in consequence of Austria having communicated to the two Courts the Russian proposals, and asked how far they might still be disposed to negotiate for peace on that basis. The points agreed upon are strict consequences of the four points contained in the notes exchanged on August 8; and on occasion of their being forwarded to Vienna, the Austrian Cabinet was called upon to come to a decision to reject or to accept them, and, in the latter case, to cooperate in achieving them. The Austrian statesmen having learned in the meantime that during these Paris conferences *the question of appealing to the nationalities of Europe in case of the war being* prolonged, had been very seriously mooted, and being *moved by apprehensions for Galicia should such a* plan be carried out, showed the less unwillingness to adopt them, that they contained only the former points strictly carried out. *The Western Powers guarantee to Austria her present territories; Austria undertakes to advocate the securities for peace in their new form, and in case of continued refusal on the part of Russia, to achieve them sword in hand.* There is however, no obligation on the part of the Austrian Government to enter immediately on the aggressive. The article, which is professedly written from Vienna, goes on to say that, in all probability, the conclusion of the treaty would give some offence in Berlin, inasmuch as it had been effected entirely without the privity of Prussia, whose minutious and pedantic scrupulosity, it was feared, would throw immense obstacles in the way of a rapid negotiation. *This accession of Austria to an alliance with* the Western Powers would necessitate a speedy *decision on the part of Prussia, either to join also,* or to fall into a state of isolation. This case is provided for, inasmuch as the accession of Prussia is expressly kept open.

I hear the result of the late English and French *démarches* at the Court of Turin has been to procure the most satisfactory assurances and undertakings, that *no assistance and favor shall be shown from that quarter to any revolutionary or insurrectionary movement in the north of Italy,* and further that Sardinia itself is about to join the alliance of the Western Powers. If it be also true that England and France have given *further* assurances that they will not countenance any attempts at exciting any movement in Poland, Austria would seem to have had every possible consideration shown for her many weak points.

THE FOUR POINTS.

Will Russia Accept Peace on these Terms?

From the London Times.

A note addressed by Count NESSELRODE to the Russian Minister at Berlin about a month ago, will be found in another part of our columns, in which the Russian Cabinet signifies its consent to take part in negotiations for peace upon the basis of the Four Points, modified to suit the views of the Court of St. Petersburg. About ten days later, and after the result of the battle of Inkermann was known by the Czar, the Austrian Minister at St. Petersburg was informed that the Russian Government was disposed to accept the Four Points without these modifications. In both cases it is evident that the real object of the Russian Cabinet in making these declarations was to obtain from Germany "a neutrality supported with firmness and perseverance;" but in both cases the manœuvre seems to have failed, for even Prussia was not restrained from concluding the additional article to her treaty with Austria, and Austria proceeded without any further delay to complete her treaty with the Western Powers. It is evident, therefore, that the German States themselves regarded this qualified adoption of the four articles as an insincere or insufficient concession, which was intended merely to disarm and divide them, without any substantial compliance with the just demands of the belligerent Powers.

The question, however, is not yet irrevocably decided; and it is undoubtedly still open to the Emperor of Russia to declare, in the course of the present month, that he does absolutely, and without equivocation or reserve, accept the four points as they are understood by the three Allied Powers. There is, of course, no war—unless it be a war waged in a spirit of vindictiveness or of conquest—which may not be terminated at any given moment by the submission of one of the contending parties to terms imposed by the other. It is within the range of possibility, though not of probability, that the Emperor of Russia may conceive the moment of submission to be come, since any further delay must lead to the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and the Western Powers, and augment the perils which surround his empire. We may therefore reasonably inquire what is *the extent of the terms now demanded by the Allied Courts, and what is the probability that the Emperor of Russia will yield to them?*

The four conditions contained in the Notes of the 8th of August were necessarily and intentionally expressed in language which left room for great latitude of interpretation, and their precise effect remained to be settled by further discussion and negotiation. At the present time, however, no such vagueness of expression can be allowed to subsist, and we have no doubt that the Allied Governments have clearly and decidedly stated to each other their whole intentions. Holding, in the first place, that all the former treaties between Russia and the Porte are abrogated by the state of war, their first object must be that no such separate conventions or treaties should be renewed, inasmuch as the stronger power always had the means of interpreting them to the disadvantage of the weaker State. As long as those treaties were in existence Russia had an exceptional position towards the Ottoman Empire, and the Sultan was not included in those general provisions which embrace and protect the family of European States. On this point, then, the axe is laid to the root of the tree, for the ascendancy of Russia over Turkey had been obtained by these treaties, the growth of 80 years of encroachment and intrigue. Prince MENSCHIKOFF was sent to crown the work by his demands, but he overthrew the whole fabric. Together with the treaties between Russia and the Porte, the separate acts and conventions establishing the influence of Russia in the Danubian Principalities must be held to be extinct, and the future condition of those fertile provinces is open to deliberation.

*Russia declares that she is ready to adopt the prin*ciples of a joint guarantee of the civil and religious rights of the Christian populations of the Ottoman Empire, to be given by the five great Powers, on the faith of the assurance repeatedly proclaimed by the Western Powers in the course of this struggle, that they are resolved to secure the amelioration of the condition of the Sultan's Christian subjects. We have always regarded, and we still regard, the improvement of the Christian population as one of the grand objects of the interference of the Christian Powers in this quarrel, for the only practicable mode of augmenting the resources and of reforming the institutions of the Ottoman Empire is to make its Christian inhabitants contented instead of disaffected subjects. Lord CLARENDON has repeatedly stated, both in Parliament and in his dispatches, the paramount importance this country attaches to that just and necessary change; but there is a broad distinction between this general principle recognized by all the Powers, and the exclusive protectorate claimed by Russia over the great branch of the Christian Church in the East, which she affected to identify with the Russian Church. On this point, then, her change of language is remarkable, and her defeat would be total. It is not a little curious that the exclusive protectorate of the Greek Church, which she made the pretext of this whole dispute, is now the first thing she professes to abandon.

The right of free navigation on the Danube has never been disputed by the Russian Government in principle, but it has been destroyed or obstructed in practice by the occupation of the delta under the treaty of Adrianople, by the silting up of the Sulina mouth, and by the establishment of batteries and quarantine stations on the right bank of the river. To secure the exercise of this right, therefore, the terms of the third article of the treaty of Adrianople must be altogether changed; the whole right bank of the stream, down to the Sulina mouth, must be restored to Turkey, and effectual measures taken to keep the passage open.

The fourth proposition, which is in truth the most important and the most difficult to enforce, was very imperfectly expressed by the Allied Powers when they stated that they demanded a revision of the Convention of the Straits. "Russia," says Count NESSELRODE, "would not oppose the complete abolition of that convention, provided the Sultan consents;" and by such a process of revision Russia would be the real gainer, for the same law which shuts the rest of Europe out of the Black Sea in time of peace shuts her up within it. To open the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus is to place the Sultan in his palace at the mercy of every ship-of-war that passes before his windows; and the fleets of Russia would find their way to the Mediterranean quite as easily as our vessels would reach the Euxine. The matter is, however, not so easily settled. The real meaning of this proposition was and is, as M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS expressed it, the limitation of the power of Russia in the Black Sea, and subsequent events have shown that the allies contemplate not only entire freedom of access to those waters, but also the destruction of that huge fleet and fortress against which our forces by sea and land are at this time arrayed. If Sebastopol was an object of jealousy and alarm to Europe and to Turkey before we knew its extent, its enormous magazines of war, and its strength, the resistance it has offered to our attack now renders its reduction an object of tenfold importance. *We hold it to be totally impossible to* regard the security of the East as established while a Russian fortress and a fleet exist in a position where they can only serve for purposes of aggression. It cannot for a moment be supposed that the Allied Powers will consent to desist from the vast enterprise in which they are engaged upon any terms short of the surrender and demolition of Sebastopol, for till that has been accomplished nothing has been done for the permanent settlement of these momentous questions; and we must also be in a condition to require that no such armaments and fortifications shall again menace the inland shores of the Turkish dominions.

Such we conceive to be the *minimum* of the conditions now required of Russia as preliminaries of peace; and, although they may not include all that *may be demanded,* a peace on such terms would destroy all the pretensions put forward by Russia, and *would afford solid guarantees for the future progress* and tranquility of the East. Is it, then, to be anticipated that the Emperor NICHOLAS will yield to these terms? In sober reason and mere prudence it were well for him if he did so. He can at no time expect more favorable conditions. The number of his antagonists increases, and as yet they have not put forth half their strength. He wages that fatal combat of one against all, in which success is impossible; and, if the allied armies succeed in wresting a province from his grasp, it will be permanently lost to his empire. The longer the *struggle* is continued, the deeper and the more certain his loss. But, on the other hand, he has still enormous military resources, the flower of his armies has not yet been engaged, and, though his pride has been wounded, his power has not been crushed, by defeat. He has throughout misjudged the strength and determination of Europe; his resentment against his former allies inflames his passions and controls his policy; and, where a sovereign of absolute power stands between the two alternatives which are now before him, the course he resolves to take is usually the boldest and the worst. For these reasons we believe that war on a more *extended scale, and not peace, will arise out of the present conjuncture of affairs.*

Russia and the Western Powers.

The following is a translation of a dispatch addressed by Count DE NESSELRODE to Baron DE BUDBERG, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin:

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6, (Oct. 25,) 1854.

MONSIEUR LE BARON—The information which we receive from all sides proves to us that, at the present moment, the German Governments are nearly all occupied with one and the same fear—that of beholding, on the Eastern question, a schism break out between the two great German Powers, which might place in danger the tranquillity of the common country, and even the existence of the German Confederation.

Faithful to the policy he has followed since the origin of this deplorable complication, and desirous of circumscribing the disastrous consequences within the narrowest limits possible, the Emperor, our august master, has wished, in the present conjuncture, and inasmuch as depends upon him, to preserve Germany from the scourges with which she would be menaced in such an eventuality.

You are, in consequence, M. le Baron, authorised to declare to the Prussian Cabinet that the Emperor is disposed to take part in negotiations which would have for their object the reestablishment of peace, and to which the four propositions indicated below would serve as a starting point as formulated, viz.:

1. A common guarantee by the Five Powers of the religious and civil rights of the Christian populations of the Ottoman Empire, without distinction of form of worship.

2. Protectorate of the Principalities exercised in common by the Five Powers, on the same conditions as stipulated in their favor by our treaties with the Porte.

3. Revision of the treaty of 1841. Russia will not oppose its abolition, if the Sultan, the principal party interested, consents thereto.

4. Free navigation of the Danube, which exists *de jure,* and which Russia never had the intention of preventing.

This determination is founded rationally upon the supposition that the Western Powers will faithfully fulfil the engagement which they have contracted in the face of Europe to assure the future condition of the Christian populations of the Ottoman Empire, that their religious and civil rights shall henceforth be placed under the guarantee of all the Powers, and that thus the principal object Russia had in view in the present war shall have been attained.

If the sentiments which induced his Majesty the Emperor to make the present declaration are appreciated in Germany, as we suppose they will be, we think that we may cherish the hope that the Confederation united on the same ground, and perfectly reassured on the German interests engaged in the question, will turn its unanimity to account to throw its balance into the scales of Europe in favor of a peace which Austria and Prussia have presented to us spontaneously in the four points a basis which will satisfy them completely.

If, on the contrary, use should be made of this union, maintained once more by the care of Russia, to bring forward new conditions, incompatible in substance and in form, with his dignity, the Emperor does not doubt that the States of the Confederation will reject such pretensions from whatever side they may come, as contrary to the sentiments of of loyalty which animates them, as also to the true interests of Germany. A neutrality maintained with firmness and perseverance, such as was proclaimed at the commencement of the struggle, is what the Emperor thinks he may in justice demand in return for the deference with which he received the good wishes addressed in his name.

(Signed) DE NESSELRODE.

Condition of Affairs at Sebastopol.

Correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Saturday, Nov. 11.

The weather has been very cold. It has now changed to wet, with tremendous gales of wind. The plateau we are on being at a *considerable elevation,* and unblessed by a single tree or shrub, one's tent gets very noisy and troublesome; so I have begun to hut myself, having discovered an old cowhouse, or pigsty, without a roof, on which I am busy engineering, in the hopes of making four planks do the work of ten in the way of covering. I am very sanguine, however, as to the result. Such is the scarcity of fuel in the camp, that we feel it severely, and the poor soldiers who come out of the trenches wet through must suffer terribly. You have no notion how our poor men are being overworked. They hardly ever come off duty without having to go on again in twelve hours; and you may imagine that out-pickets, covering parties, &c., are no joke in such weather. Our loss on the 5th will be replaced in a day or two by the arrival of the 46th, and another regiment (the 62d) coming from the Piræus. We lost on the 5th 2,400 men out of the 8,000 we had engaged. It was much hotter than at Alma. It was a tremendous fight, and right gloriously did our fellows do their work. We got the Turks to bury the dead—the only thing they are good for. They buried upwards of 2,000 Russians, some of our parties buried 280, and the Russians sent out two days following large burying parties in the plain where our artillery had played upon their retreating columns. Their loss, including wounded, cannot have been under 15,000—most likely more. Some of our generals set it down at 20,000; so I do not think they are likely to try us again in a hurry. The siege goes on slowly. The ground in our front is too rocky to make trenches. The French are pushing on, but very slowly. If we are to Winter here, as seems probable, there is no great reason for haste, if by slow approaches we can save men. We missed the opportunity of carrying it by a *coup de main,* and must now be satisfied with the slow but sure system of dig, dig, digging, till we dig into the place. Our difficulties are even then not at an end, as from the other side of the harbor they will work us with long guns, and I much question whether the place would be tenable for us unless we march round and lick them there too. In any case it will be a long job.

London Markets.

Per America.] LONDON, Friday, Dec. 8—5 P. M.

In the Colonial and Foreign PRODUCE markets there has been little activity during the past week, without material alteration in prices. MONEY in fair demand, without change in the rate of discount. CONSOLS leave off 93⅛. The price of DOLLARS is not yet fixed. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1½d.; DOUBLOONS, 74s. 6d.; AMERICAN EAGLES, 76s. 3d.@76s. 3½d.

COCHINEAL is steady. 256 bags Honduras chiefly sold at former prices, from 3s. 3d.@3s. 11d. for small ordinary to good bold Silver, and from 4s. 4d.@4s. 11d. for middling to fine Black. Teneriffe Silvers are in request, and 3s. 6d. is obtainable for good quality. Stock on 2d inst., 5,024 serons, against 6,964 serons last year.

COCOA—400 bags Trinidad were offered, but only a small portion sold at very extreme prices, from 33s. for gray to 44s. for fine red, the remainder being withdrawn from 38s.@45s.

COFFEE—The market has been freely supplied from the recent arrivals of Plantation Ceylon, which have principally found buyers, but at prices on the whole 1s.@1s. 6d. ₽ cwt. lower, say from 50s. 6d. for fine, to 55s. 6d. for fine ordinary, and from 56s.@64s. for low middling to middling. In Native Ceylon little doing; the nominal quotation is 44s. 6d.@45s. 6d.; 400 bags Costa Rica sold at 50s.@60s.

COPPER—Continues in steady demand. Tough Cake and Tile, £126; best Selected, £129; Sheathing, 14d.; Yellow Metal, 12d.

CORN—With a good supply of English Wheat on Monday the trade was dull, at a decline of about 2s. ₽ quarter. For Foreign there was some inquiry at a similar reduction; but holders showed no disposition to give way, and little business was done. The arrivals of foreign Wheat and Flour continue moderate.

COTTON—The sales for the week are 650 bales, at former prices. At Liverpool there has been more demand the last day or two, without change, however, in the quotations; middling Orleans, 5 1-16d. ₽ lb.

DRUGS, &c.—We have little of importance to notice.

HEMP—194 tons from Memel and Konigsberg offered at auction were chiefly sold at lower rates, the sound at £4[illegible]@£50; redried and slightly damaged, £34 5s.@£40. 2,600 bales Manilla, just arrived, have been offered, but no buyers at late rates; the whole was taken in from £51@£53 for fair to good current quality. Jute—1,275 bales at auction chiefly sold from £17 5s.@£20 15s. for ordinary to good.

LARD—Quiet; Western in kegs 54s.@55s.

INDIGO—Notwithstanding the unfavorable accounts, both from Calcutta and Madras, as to the coming crop, the market here remains very dull, exporters generally showing no desire to operate; holders, however, are very firm.

IRON—The demand continues moderate. We quote Rails £6 15s. 6d.@£7, Bars £7, in Wales. Scotch Pigs have fluctuated considerably; the quotation this afternoon is 66s.@67s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LEAD—Is dull, and prices rather lower. Common Pig £23; Spanish £23 10s.; Refined £24 10s.

LINSEED—The demand lately existing for the Continent having been liberally supplied, the market has given way 1s.@1s. 6d. ₽ qr. For parcels arrived, to-day's quotations are 67s. 6d.@68s. for Azof, 68s. for Calcutta, 70s. for Bombay, and 68s. for [illegible] Petersburg and Alexandrian.

MOLASSES—Quiet, and there are no buyers at late prices.

LINSEED CAKES—We have a steady trade, without change in prices. As usual at this season the purchases are limited.

OILS—The price of Sperm has advanced to £120 ₽ ton. Common Fish are without alteration. Southern £[illegible]. Pale Seal £45@£46. Cod £48 10s. For Rape the market is quiet at 50s. for refined, and 53s. 6d. for brown. Linseed has been brought freely on the market, and the price on the spot has declined to 37s. 6d.@37s., and 39s. is the most now obtainable for the early months of next year. Palm 40s.@46s. Coconut 49s.@50s.

RICE—The market is flat, and prices barely supported. 900 bags good white Bengal in public sale were held for 18s. 6d. 3,000 bags Arracan sold from 13s.@14s. for middling Larong to 14s. for fair Necrancie; and 400 tons Bengal at 15s. 6d., landed.

SALTPETRE—[illegible]

SPICES—Black Pepper [illegible]

SPELTER—Is quiet at £24 10s. on the spot.

SUGAR—The market has been dull throughout the week, there being little disposition either on the part of the home trade or exporters, to purchase at previous rates. The total sales of West India for the week are 2,330 hhds., and 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India have been offered at auction, of which about one half found buyers. The public sales of Foreign have been large, but nearly the whole quantity brought forward has been withdrawn or bought in.

TALLOW—The market has been quiet throughout the week, and closes dull at 64s.@64s. 3d. for Y. C. on the spot, and 64s. 6d. for the Spring.

TEA—There is scarcely anything doing. Common Congou nominally 9½d.@10d. ₽ lb.

TIN—English steady at late quotations. In Foreign not much doing; Straits 113s., Banca 114s.@115s.

In American Stocks we have few transactions to note; there are more sellers than buyers, especially of Railroad Bonds, which are offered at our quotations. United States 6's, 1862, 101; ditto 1868, 109, buyers; ditto Stock, 1867-8, 106@107. New-York 5's, 1858-60, 95. Pennsylvania 5's Stock, 73@75; ditto Bonds 80. Massachusetts Sterling 5's 101, buyers. South Carolina Sterling 5's 92@94. Maryland 5's Sterling 93@94. Alabama 5's Sterling 83. Virginia 6's Dollar Bonds, 1886, 89@93; ditto 5's Sterling Bonds, 1888, 89@90. Kentucky 6's Dollar Bonds 93, buyers. Canada 6's Bonds Sterling 109@110. Illinois Central Railroad Bonds 62, sellers. Pennsylvania Central Bonds 88@89. New-York and Erie, 1st mortgage 7's 100; ditto 2d mortgage 7's 76; ditto Convertible 1862, 70. BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

FROM OREGON.

[illegible] Indians—Failure of the Expedition—Affairs in Oregon.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OREGON CITY, Oregon, Nov. 5, 1854.

The Expedition sent out to chastise the Snake Indians returned about three weeks ago, having accomplished little or nothing. A few defenceless, and perhaps innocent Indians, were taken prisoners, and three or four were shot in attempting to escape. Two or three more, and a few squaws and children were retained in captivity. The real murderers could not be found; they fled to the mountains, or unexplored valleys of that vast region between the Blue and the Rocky Mountains, and eluded all pursuit.

The cache discovered, where some of the property taken from the murdered party was buried, and several articles were identified—among others a pair, or half a pair of saddle bags, marked "Dr. B. Babcock, West Berkshire, Vt.," a purse containing $80 in gold, a silver goblet, having on it a German inscription, and many other small articles. Papers were also found near where one of the wagons was plundered and burnt, from which it is inferred that the names of the Germans who were murdered, were John Frederick and Rodolph Shulz—last from Wisconsin.

The volunteers required by the acting Governor to aid the forces at first sent out were promptly enlisted, and were preparing to march when the Governor countermanded his proclamation. This was done because the Commandant of Fort Vancouver refused to provide munitions of war and supplies; because the distance of the scene of war from any settlements, and the coldness of the climate in that region would render a Winter campaign very hazardous, and probably fruitless, and because the immigration having all passed, it would be expedient to defer punishing the murderers till Spring. These reasons appear plausible, and perhaps are altogether sound. But it is the opinion of old mountain men and Western pioneers, that the Winter is the best time and the only time to carry on a war successfully with the Snake Indians. For in Winter the mountains are covered with snow, and their mountain hiding places are inaccessible, and they are driven to the valleys where they can be found and beaten. On some accounts it is to be regretted that troops and supplies were not sent out for a Winter campaign; for the Indian agent at the Dalles is of the opinion that it is the settled purpose of several of the tribes on the immigrant trail to carry on a system of murder and robbery as long as they can with impunity, and if the general Government continue so remiss in regard to our military establishments west of the Mississippi as they have been heretofore, immigration overland to this coast must nearly cease, and, above all, some helpless women and children will fall victims to the cruelty and devilish malice of the savages.

The immigration this season has been very small compared with former years. From the most reliable information I can obtain I set it down at about 1,800. There has been, however, very little sickness on the road, and the immigrants have never seemed to be in better health and spirits. None scarcely have stopped in the towns and villages to Winter, as great numbers have done heretofore, but nearly all have taken "claims" or tarry with the farmers in the country. About one-sixth of the dwellings in Oregon City are at present empty.

Business has revived but very little—the money market is still hard. Wheat has proved a good crop, although in some parts smut has appeared for the first time. Farmers inform me that the average yield per acre has been about 20 bushels—some places have yielded as much as 40 bushels to the acre, while many have not exceeded 15 bushels. Farmers hold on to their grain considerably as yet, hoping to get a greater price. The greater part are sowing this Fall not less abundantly than heretofore.

A portion of the farmers are truly awake to the interests and the wants of the country. Agricultural Societies have been formed in several counties, and the advantages of scientific agriculture are likely to receive due attention.

The cost of living here has been greatly reduced. The prices range about as follows: Flour, $3@$4 ⅌ cwt.; Wheat, 75c.@$1 ⅌ bushel; Potatoes, 25c.@40c.; Butter, 30c.@50c.; Eggs, 35c.@50c.; Beef, 8c.@10c.; Pork, 10c.@12c., &c.

Merchandise and rents are considerably lower. It would appear that the profits of trade must be small at present.

The price of labor has been greatly reduced with other things. Common laborers now receive $1@$1.50 a day with board; carpenters, $4@$4.50, without board, and other labor in like proportion.

Though the cry is continually, hard times, I believe there never has been a healthier state of things in Oregon, and that a revolution is going on here which, if not interrupted by more gold discoveries, will end in the healthy and steady growth of the country.

The flouring mills are manufacturing flour extensively. The demand, however, at present, is very light.

Some of our merchants are preparing to ship to San Francisco. Oregon will, doubtless, be able to supply any lack there or at any other market in the Pacific.

Shipping is now poor business. The owner of a brig which has been in the lumber trade, told me it had been by close calculating alone that she had paid her expenses for several of her last trips.

The foundry of Thomas V. Smith, in this city, is of late the busiest spot in town. They are fitting up steam engines belonging to boats on the upper C[illegible] most useful works in the Territory. The enterprising proprietor [illegible] in his line.

Abernethy, Ainsworth & Co. are building a new steamboat at Milwaukie, intended to pass the rapids below this city, and ply between here and Portland. The *Lot Whitcomb* and the *Wallamet*, heretofore the largest boats in the Territory, have been taken to California and sold; the business here not being sufficient to support them.

The Fall rain has not yet come in sufficient quantity to enable the boats to run regularly on the Upper Willamette. The Autumn has been very mild and pleasant thus far.

I learn that arrangements are being made for the erection of a paper-mill at this place. This will be, no doubt, a profitable undertaking, for Oregon people make their full proportion of rags, and I presume the country might be supplied with paper from domestic rags entirely.

The office of "Register" and "Receiver" is to be located in this town, and I have been informed that the Surveyor-General's office is to be moved back here. There will be a plenty of land for sale as soon as the Land office shall have been opened. The purchase of a farm by a compulsory occupation of it for four years, is often found a very dear mode of securing a homestead. The prospect is that great numbers will buy their claims and get their titles as soon as they can, under the provisions of the amended law, and that no small number of old settlers will sell a portion or all of their farms, as soon as they shall obtain a Surveyor-General's Certificate.

If people have money which they wish to invest in land in Oregon, about next year, as matters are now tending, will be their time to make good bargains.

A case of a Contested Election has been recently decided by Judge Olney. The office was that of Sheriff. The facts in the case were much the same as in the case of [illegible] reported in Wendell's Reports, in New-York. In this case Holmes was elected Sheriff in 1850 in place of Dunbar, who resigned at the expiration of half his term. O'Neal was elected last June, at the time when Dunbar's term would have regularly expired. The case came before the Court, and it was held that Holmes was elected for two years from June, 1853, and that O'Neal's election was void.

The Know-Nothings are said to be multiplying rapidly here, but most persons know nothing certain about it.

There have been three vacancies created in our Legislature, one in this County by the resignation of Jas. Guthrie, Esq.; one in Wasco County, by the resignation of Nathan Olney, Esq.; and one in Washington County, by the resignation of Dr. Wilson. It is expected that if Know-Nothingism has made much progress here since June, it will be manifest in the Elections held to fill these vacancies. The occasion for Know-Nothing Associations here is not so urgent as in some other States, but even here Roman Catholicism has great strength, and is quietly but industriously diffusing its doctrines and extending its influence.

DALLES.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE OCEAN BANK FRAUD.

Interesting Proceedings—Close of the Testimony.

The investigation into the alleged frauds in the cash management of the Ocean Bank was resumed on Monday before Judge Beebe in private Chambers.

Lucius D. Comes, sworn, and examined by Mr. Whitney.—I am one of the Directors of the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York; on Monday morning following the day of McGuckin's leaving the Bank I was notified that there was a deficiency in the Bank; I went over immediately and arrived at the Bank at about eleven o'clock, and learned that McGuckin had sent the keys of the Bank by Mr. Loomis; I did not see him at that time; it was agreed that we should meet that evening and examine into the affairs of the Bank; we did so,—the President, the Cashier, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Everett, I think, Mr. Burnham, too, and some others, perhaps, were present. We counted the bills and the coin; the result I cannot swear to, as the final amount was not made up when I left; I counted a portion of the bills and specie, and marked what I counted, which was done correctly; we were very particular in counting everything; I saw Mr. McGuckin on the Wednesday following; I met him in the Bank; on the morning after his arrest I saw him in the Police Station in Barclay-street; there were some two or three trunks and some carpet bags there which had been brought over from Jersey City and belonged to Mr. McGuckin, and, as he said, to his brother; I opened one of the carpet bags and took out a bag with the name of James L. Wise on it, marked with ink, I think; Mr. Wise was a dealer in the Bank or had been; I took out of that bag two parcels, one a roll of gold containing fifty $20 pieces, marked on the outside "$1,000;" the other was a buckskin bag which contained gold that was counted in my presence and amounted to $1,300, mixed coin, I believe; the gold in the wallet I did not count; that was not in the bag; [illegible] the trunks and the other bag; we found papers and deeds, but nothing in the shape of money; I was not present when the checks spoken of by Mr. Martin were found.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—Of this property at the station-house what part did Mr. McGuckin say belonged to his brother? A.—One trunk and a carpet bag I understood him to say.

Q.—Did he say to whom the money belonged? A.—No.

Q.—Was any conversation had with him as to the money? A.—Not by me, nor to my hearing.

Q.—What was the amount of the figures you have mentioned as arrived at before you left the Bank on Monday evening. A.—I don't think we had arrived at the result; I marked each package I counted, but I don't remember the amount.

David E. Martin, President of the Ocean Bank, cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—Q.—At what hour on Monday, 16th October, and by whom, was the first examination made at the Bank, to ascertain the nature and extent of the defalcation? A.—From 3½ o'clock P. M. (immediately after business hours) until midnight, and by Sam'l A. Bowman, Silas K. Everett, J. M. Brown, James S. Gibbons, B. W. Burnham, J. D. Comes, and myself, with the present paying teller, Mr. Platt.

Q.—State the order of the examination, and the sources from which you obtained the estimate of the defalcation made on that Monday. A.—We took all of the cash, and the cash assets of the Bank, into the directors' room, and there counted every item by itself, and the result of that I entered on my first examination; we compared this cash and assets with what our cash account called for from the general ledger, and arrived at the result in that way.

Q.—In the statement of the defalcation you have included the item "Freeman Loomis certified checks paid Oct. 16—$37,100." What does that item mean? A.—It means checks certified by Mr. McGuckin, dated Oct. 14, and paid by the Bank on the 16th, with the exception of one check (which was of $2,500) which was paid a few days afterwards; the $39,700, minus the $2,500, was paid on the 16th October.

Q.—Whose checks were they? A.—All of them were checks drawn by Freeman Loomis.

Q.—In what respect were they fraudulent? A.—I will answer that, but the word is not mine; it was because he had no money in the Bank to pay them.

Q.—Why, then, were they paid? A.—Because the Bank was bound to pay them, from the advice we had.

Q.—Was it not known to the Bank on the 16th of October, when such checks were paid, that the drawer had no funds in the Bank to meet them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In the statement before referred to is an item, "Checks drawn by Freeman Loomis, amounting in all to $36,800." What checks are referred to in that item? A.—[illegible] in the statement of $37,100, it is said they were all Freeman Loomis'; I intended to have stated that $24,900 was Freeman Loomis', and $12,200 was S. and J. S. Dunning's.

Q.—The checks, however, were drawn when the drawers had no funds in the Bank and were paid as you have stated, were they not? A.—No, Sir; both parties had money in the Bank when the checks came in for payment.

Q.—Enough to pay the checks? A.—Not one-thirty-seventh part of it.

Q.—Was the Bank advised by counsel before any of those checks were paid, that the Bank was liable upon them, or bound to pay them because McGuckin had authority to certify checks, and if he abused that authority the loss must fall on the Bank? A.—I think they were.

Q.—Why was the check for $2,500 not paid on the 16th of October? A.—Because it was not presented.

Q.—Before it was presented, did the Bank through any of its officers notify Mr. Loomis and the Messrs. Dunning, or either of them, of the payments made on Monday of their checks improperly certified? A.—Mr. Loomis notified me of the checks to come in that day that were to be paid, before we knew it ourselves.

Q.—Did any officer or agent of the Bank between Monday, 16th of October, and the time when the check for $2,500 was paid, make any claim on Loomis or the Dunnings to provide for the reimbursement of what the Bank had overpaid on their account, or the payment of the $2,500 check? A.—They did, Sir.

Q.—Who did? A.—I did.

Q.—State what occurred in that respect. A.—Mr. Loomis came into the Bank of his own accord, and at my request he went out and brought in James Dunning; that was on the morning of the 16th Oct. Mr. Loomis charged the Messrs. Dunning with having a large amount of this money, which he acknowledged, and stated where some $12,000 of it had been invested; that he had quite [illegible] was done until the next meeting.

Q.—When Mr. Loomis charged that the Dunnings had had a large amount of the money, what money was he speaking of, and did he name any amount? A.—He was speaking of the money that had been obtained on the certified checks, and he named $20,000.

Q.—As the proportion of the Dunnings? A.—Yes, Sir, at that time they did.

Q.—You mean money obtained independent of that paid on the 16th Oct.? A.—I understood him to include that paid on that day.

Q.—Had the checks of the 14th October been paid at the time of that conversation, excepting the check of $2,500? A.—They had.

Q.—What occurred the next day between you and Loomis and the Dunnings, or you and either of them? A.—Nothing with Mr. Loomis but a general conversation; but the Messrs. Dunning assigned two claims, amounting to about $12,600, against the parties, who they said owed it to them out of part of the money they had had.

Q.—Has Loomis ever in any way, liquidated, adjusted, or attempted to secure his indebtedness, or any part of it, to the Bank, arising from over drafts on certifications by McGuckin? A.—He has secured a part; I think about $10,000.

Q.—Has the Bank in any way, fixed or finally ascertained what amount is due from Loomis and the Dunnings respectively on over-drafts obtained through McGuckin's certifications? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What is, at this time estimated to be about the amount still due from each of said parties? A.—I can only answer that by their own admissions; I can arrive at an estimate except from the checks themselves.

Q.—Do you mean the checks amounting to $37,100? A.—Yes, both lots.

Q.—Were certified checks found amongst the papers in Mr. McGuckin's pocket? A.—Yes.

Q.—Whose were they? A.—They were all checks of S. and J. S. Dunning, and can here produced.

Q.—Did Mr. Loomis arrange with the bank in any way to meet the check of $2,500 already mentioned? A.—He did.

Q.—How? A.—By leaving the money there.

Q.—When? A.—Between the 16th and 20th October; the exact date I cannot state.

Q.—At any time since you have been President of the Bank have you been aware before the 16th October, 1854, that either Mr. Loomis or the Dunnings had overdrawn their account in the Bank? A.—Never but once.

Q.—When was that? A.—Sometime in 1853.

Q.—Just state how that was? A.—It was a check of Freeman Loomis for $6,000.

Q.—Was it certified; if so, by whom? A.—I think the check was not certified.

Q.—In the month of January, 1854, were you in any way apprised that checks to the amount of about $17,000 dollars drawn on the Bank had been certified, which were not good? A.—Yes, Sir, I was.

Q.—Do you know any instance in which there was a difference between the Ocean Bank and the Continental Bank in reference to a check of Messrs. Loomis or the Dunnings? A.—I never heard of any such instance.

Q.—What do you personally estimate to be the amount of Loomis' indebtedness to the Ocean Bank on overdrafts? A.—I have no way of ascertaining but by the checks themselves.

Q.—Did you make a written memorandum of the conversation between Mr. Loomis and yourself, which occurred at the Bank on the 18th October? A.—Only partially.

Q.—When was it made and where is it? A.—I think that same evening; I do not know where it is.

Q.—Is it lost or destroyed? A.—It is mislaid, for I have been unable to find it, after a good deal of examination, but I think I can.

Q.—Who was ordinarily charged with the duty of keeping the key or keys of the vault or depositories in which the cash assets of the Ocean Bank were kept? A.—The three tellers.

Q.—Had each a key? A.—No, they arranged that among themselves.

Q.—Was there more than one key to the vault? A.—Yes, duplicates, but there were only one set in use. (McGuckin assented.)

Q.—During any part of the time that you have been President of the Bank has any examination ever been made, and if so, when, to ascertain whether its cash assets on hand were what they should have been? I except from this question the examination since October 16. A.—Yes, Sir, I think examinations have been regularly made quarterly.

Q.—Describe the mode of such examinations. A.—By counting all the cash and cash items.

Q.—Then you compared them with what? A.—With the general statement in our books.

Q.—In any such examination, or at any time, was any deficiency ascertained except that which is now charged against McGuckin, if so, when, and what was the amount? A.—None that I ever knew or heard of.

Q.—When you saw McGuckin in Cortlandt-street on the 18th of October, was he alone? A.—No.

Q.—Who was with him? A.—His two brothers, I think, I am positive as to one, and Mr. Loomis.

Q.—Was the conversation you had with McGuckin at that time in the hearing of his brothers or either of them, or Mr. Loomis? A.—Very little, if any.

Q.—Did they leave him that he might converse with you? A.—I do not know what the object of it was; but we walked up Cortlandt-street together alone.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. McGuckin, in substance, on that occasion, that you were his friend, and that he had no truer friend than you, or anything to that effect? A.—I think that was the purport of it.

Q.—Did you say in substance, also, that the whole Board of Directors were his friends; that neither they nor you wished or intended to molest him, as they were satisfied from what they had heard that he had never appropriated any of the money to his own use; that they believed him to be innocent of any criminal intent whatever, that Loomis had explained how it occurred, and that they wanted him (McGuckin) to come and show them how much Loomis and the Dunnings had severally obtained, or did you say anything to the same purport, in whole or in part, and if so, state what it was? A.—I think I did state that the Board of Directors were all his friends, and that if the statement made by Loomis was true, I could see nothing criminal in it; and that I was desirous that he should go to the Bank and show us the facts as far as he could.

Q.—You stated in your direct examination, on that occasion you asked him if he would go to the Bank and tell in what manner this money had been taken? Did you use that word "taken," and, if so, did you say, or inquire as to by whom it had been taken? A.—I did use the word "taken," and Mr. McGuckin remarked that it was mostly by Loomis and Dunning.

Q.—Did you mention any amount? A.—I mentioned that amount that we had then discovered—$130,000, I think, in a round sum.

Q.—Did McGuckin enter upon explanation as to the amount and extent of the deficiency, or asked to be excused from doing so, and did you suggest that as he appeared feeble from the want of rest he had better go home and see his family, and try to get some sleep, and that you would see him in the morning at the Bank? A.—He did not enter into any explanation of the amount, and seeing that he was feeble, and remarking that he had neither eaten nor slept since Saturday, I did make the suggestions you state.

Q.—When McGuckin met you at the Bank on Wednesday, 18th October, about 4 o'clock P. M., and remained until about 11 o'clock P. M., you say that he was in a situation to give no kind of information or satisfaction—do you mean to state that a large part of the money had been had by Mr. Loomis and the Messrs. Dunning, and he promised to bring you next morning a full, detailed statement of the amount each had had; explain what you mean by the word "situation," as used in that statement? A.—I meant solely to state that Mr. McGuckin was very much excited and nervous; and was unable, from his excited condition, to give the information wanted.

Q.—In what way was he occupied at the Bank during these seven hours? A.—Nearly an hour was spent in getting his supper; the balance of the time was spent with Mr. Platt, in looking over the accounts.

Q.—To what point or purpose was the looking over the accounts directed? A.—To find out the amount of the deficiency, and to get what information we could from him in relation thereto.

Q.—Was a statement or calculation of the Cashier, Mr. Gibbons, used or referred to in that examination? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Was any error in that discovered by Mr. McGuckin? A.—None that he pointed out at that time; on the contrary, he said that everything was right as far as he could see, as to the statement about the cash and cash items we had at that time on hand.

Q.—Was an error of about forty-five or forty-eight hundred dollars discovered in Mr. Platt's transactions occurring between the 16th and 18th of October? If so, what was it? A.—There was no error of that kind that I heard of, or of that amount.

Q.—Or any other error in Platt's accounts? A.—No, Sir, not that I heard of.

Q.—Did McGuckin ever tell you what was the whole amount which Loomis or the Dunnings had overdrawn on the Ocean Bank on his certification of their checks? A.—He never did, but promised to bring it next morning.

Q.—Did McGuckin ever make any written statement, calculation, or exhibit, in words or figures, of his estimate as to the deficiency? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Did he ever exhibit such a paper in your presence at the Bank at any time? A.—He did not, Sir.

Q.—Did he never concur with your estimate of the deficiency any estimate which he had made in writing or otherwise? A.—Never, to my knowledge.

Q.—Did he tell you what the checks were or when he had certified them, which he said he had destroyed in Dunning's office on the Monday? A.—He told me they were certified checks, but he did not state the amount; he said he had certified them in Dunning's office on Saturday morning.

Q.—Where did you first see the money found in McGuckin's possession after the 14th October? A.—At the Station-house, on the morning of his arrest.

Q.—You stated in your direct examination that on the 16th October you told McGuckin his coin was some $20,000 short, and that he must, on leaving the Bank on Saturday night, have taken some of it with him; who heard that besides you and McGuckin? A.—No other person that I know of.

Q.—At about what time of the night was that? A.—At a few minutes before 11 o'clock.

Q.—Had you then any knowledge or evidence that McGuckin had, on the Saturday night, taken anything whatever from the Bank, except the keys in his charge? A.—Only from the admissions of Loomis and Dunning as to the amounts they had, and his own inability to account for the balance.

Q.—Did you, for the reason stated, believe, when you asked him the question, that he had taken any money from the Bank on Saturday night, the 14th of October? A.—I had every reason to believe so, and I did believe so.

Q.—What reason had you, other than what you have stated? A.—I stated, to McGuckin, in the Bank, that night, what Loomis and Dunning had both admitted, which Mr. McGuckin acknowledged was nearer the truth than anything he had heard; and as there remained still a very large deficiency in the amount [illegible]

Q.—Did you specify, on Saturday night, [illegible] you thought he had taken it? A.—I did.

Q.—When you said to him, as stated in your direct examination, "Out with it, and you will feel better; and the sooner you divulge all your acts, from beginning to end, the sooner we shall feel relieved"—was what you intended to say expressed in that exact language? A.—I think it was, word for word.

Q.—Did you ever make a memorandum of that conversation? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—When? A.—At the time, or about the time.

Q.—Where is it? A.—It is part of the same statement that I have already testified about, and which I hope to find.

Q.—Did you say anything to McGuckin, to the effect that if he divulged all his acts it would be the better for him? A.—I did not.

Q.—The inducement which you held out to him as the reason why he should divulge was then, merely, first, that he should feel better, and secondly, the officers of the Bank would feel relieved; is that so? A.—We should all feel relieved.

Q.—What word or words did he speak or answer to that suggestion of yours? A.—He answered that he would be there early in the morning and give me all the information I asked.

Q.—Was a statement published by any officer of the Bank, on the 19th or 20th of October, that the deficiency in McGuckin's funds as paying teller would not, at the outside, amount to $75,000, or to more than that? (Objected to.) A.—I did not see the statement until I saw it in the paper, and have not seen it since, and do not now recollect the purport of it.

Q.—You say that a bag was found in the possession of McGuckin, containing gold. Had you ever seen that bag before you saw it at the Station-house? A.—I do not recollect that I ever did.

Q.—When did James L. Wise cease to be a dealer in the Ocean Bank? A.—He never has ceased to be.

Q.—What kind of bag was that,—for what purpose used? A.—A canvas bag, such as is used for holding coin by dealers bringing it to the Bank.

Q.—How do such bags become the property of the Bank? A.—By the dealers leaving them there.

Q.—What was usually done in the Bank with such bags when empty? A.—They went into the possession of the First Teller, and after the coin was taken out they were thrown under the counter, and in that way I suppose became the property of the Bank, merely lying there until they should be required for use afterwards.

Q.—Are such bags preserved in the Bank as its property, or are they disposed of variously by returning them if worn out, giving them to dealers, or using them to keep the Bank's money in? A.—If the dealer who deposits coin in them, calls for them, they are returned; if not, they are called the property of the Bank.

Q.—Is any account of them kept, or any means adopted to know what becomes of them? A.—That is a species of property that always goes into the hands of the First Teller.

Q.—Has he unlimited power and discretion to dispose of them as he thinks proper? A.—Yes.

By Mr. Whiting.—Where is the Messrs. Dunnings' office? A.—Under the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in Greenwich, near Dey-street.

Q.—Where is Mr. Loomis' office? A.—In West-street, near Murray.

Q.—Were their offices at those places while Mr. McGuckin was Teller in your Bank? A.—Mr. Loomis' was, I believe, all the time; the Messrs. Dunnings' part of the time.

Q.—How long before Mr. McGuckin left the Bank did the Messrs. Dunning keep their office in the Merchants' Exchange Bank? A.—I think two or three years.

Q.—You have been asked, on cross-examination, whether you paid those certified checks under the advice of counsel; state what that advice was as to the liability of the Bank to pay those checks? A.—We were told that the Bank was liable, if checks were found in the hands of *bona fide* holders.

Q.—Before you paid those did you take measures to ascertain whether they were so held, and did you pay any of those checks which you had any reason to believe were not so held? A.—I did take such measures, and found they were all held by *bona fide* holders.

Q.—By whom was the $8,000 check held which Loomis furnished the money to meet? A.—By a bank in Connecticut.

Q.—You say there is a duplicate set of keys to the vault; how many keys are there in a set? A.—Four, I think, in a set.

Q.—How many must be used to get into the money vault? A.—There are two vaults; the first, in which the books are kept, leads to the other, in which the cash and cash items are kept in a safe; it requires all four keys to obtain entrance to the cash. The porter keeps the keys of the book vault, and the tellers those of the money vault and money safe.

Q.—Which of the tellers? A.—That is a matter arranged by themselves.

Q.—Who keeps the duplicate set of keys? A.—They are sealed up, and kept in the vault of the neighboring bank.

Q.—Since this defalcation have you looked up the keys? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were they found sealed up as they were left? A.—They were.

Q.—During any of the interviews you had with Mr. McGuckin did he allege or pretend that any other person but himself had been in the vault, or was to blame for the deficiency that appeared in his cash account? A.—No, never.

Q.—Did he at any time allege or say that any person or persons other than Loomis or the Dunnings had been connected with him in that deficiency? A.—Never, Sir.

The witness wished to have it explained that the nine checks referred to in the close of his direct examination as having been found in McGuckin's coat pocket were not all certified—only six of them were, and of those thus certified the sum was $31,800, the other three amounting to $4,300—making the sum of the whole $36,300.

After an intermission from 2½ until 8 o'clock P. M., the counsel again met before His Honor the Judge, and

Ebenezer Platt, Jr., was sworn and examined by Messrs. Sturtevant and Whiting, as follows:

Question—What is your present employment? *Answer*—I am Paying Teller in the Ocean Bank.

Q.—How long have you held that position? A.—Since the 17th October last.

Q.—What was your employment before that time? A.—Receiving Teller.

Q.—How long have you been Receiving Teller of that Bank? A.—Since the 1st November, 1853.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Wm. E. McGuckin? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Since the 1st of November, 1853.

Q.—What has been his employment during that time? A.—Paying Teller of the Ocean Bank, up till the evening of the 14th October, 1854.

Q.—Did you take the place of Paying Teller upon his withdrawal? A.—He left on the evening of the 14th, and I received the appointment on the morning of the 17th October.

Q.—You mean to add that you acted as Paying Teller on the 16th, (Monday?) A.—Yes.

Q.—As Paying Teller on the 16th October, what funds of the Bank came into your possession? A.—As I was called to the situation very unexpectedly that morning, I cannot state what amount came into my hands.

Q.—During the business of that day, and on making up your cash that night, was there any error or discrepancy in your accounts? A.—I do not know that there was.

Q.—Were the funds that were left in the Bank by Mr. McGuckin on Saturday, when he left, and so far as they came to your hands, fully accounted for by you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you present during the afternoon of Monday after the business of the Bank had closed at the Bank, while the examination was going on at the Bank in order to ascertain the amount of Mr. McGuckin's deficiency? A.—I was present part of the time in the Directors' room; I was at the Bank all the afternoon and evening except for the few minutes whilst I was getting dinner.

Q.—Was there any abstraction of any of the funds or cash items of the Bank from the time they came into your possession until the Bank officers had made up the amount of Mr. McGuckin's deficiency? A.—Not to my knowledge, Sir.

Q.—During the time Mr. McGuckin was in the Bank performing the duties of First Teller, did you know that he was in the habit of certifying checks of Loomis and the Messrs. Dunning? A.—I did not know that he was in the habit of certifying their checks whilst they had no money there; those persons were dealers at the Bank, and I supposed he certified their checks as he certified those of others.

Q.—What part, if any, did you take in ferreting out the amount of Mr. McGuckin's defalcation? A.—I did not take any active part during the day; I was present when the Directors examined the specie, and cash items, and assisted in counting it.

Q.—Did you assist in making the deductions, or statement arising from the deductions in cash and cash items actually on hand, from the amounts which the books of the Bank showed should have been in the possession of Mr. McGuckin? A.—I did not.

Q.—Have you at any time personally gone over the books and the cash and cash items accounts, in order to ascertain, yourself, what the amount of Mr. McGuckin's defalcation was? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—When did you do that? A.—I cannot state which day.

Q.—Was that a separate and independent examination from the one made by the President and the officers of the Bank? A.—No; I ascertained, from the statement made by the Cashier on that evening, and which I afterwards knew to be right, that there was a deficiency of from ninety to one hundred thousand dollars.

Q.—Can you state who examined the books containing the cash items kept by Mr. McGuckin, and which came under your control on the morning of the 16th of October? A.—I examined them.

Q.—Why did you not give them a full examination and make a memorandum of them before the business of the day commenced? A.—I was called on very unexpectedly to take charge of the desk for that day; the cashier informed me a few minutes after ten that I must attend to the business for that day; a few moments afterward he informed me that I would find some fraudulent checks in the exchanges, and that I would also find that there were not so many bank-notes in the trunk as Mr. McGuckin's statement of Saturday evening at the close of business, called for; I then saw that it was impossible for me to make a thorough examination of the cash on hand, as I should have liked; people were at the counter waiting to get the money for their checks, owing to the absence of Mr. McGuckin and the Assistant Teller, who was away that day, two men had to do the work which four usually attended to, so that under those circumstances there was no time for me to make such an examination.

Q.—Was there anything that occurred during the business of that day which could in any way have influenced, one way or the other, the true balance of cash justly chargeable to Mr. McGuckin's account of cash on [illegible]? A.—No.

[illegible] A.—I think not.

Q.—Did your general cash prove on the afternoon of the 16th October? A.—I did not take a general proof of the cash.

Q.—Did you try to prove your cash on that afternoon? A.—I did not; the trunk was taken into the Director's room after Bank hours, and there, together with the specie, was examined by the President, Cashier and some of the Directors.

Q.—Did your exchanges prove on the morning of the 17th October? A.—I do not now recollect whether I attempted to prove the exchanges that day or not.

Q.—Did your cash prove on the afternoon of the 17th? A.—It did not, Sir.

Here a conversation sprung up as to the meaning to be attached to the words, "your cash," in the question above. Mr. Brady said he meant by it the cash transactions in which the witness was involved, irrespective of the transactions of McGuckin.

Witness continued—There was a large deficiency, and we had not yet ascertained the amount.

Q.—Did you know how much cash was on hand at the Bank on the afternoon of the 16th October? A.—I did not; the Cashier made out a statement which, so far as I could ascertain was correct.

Q.—Did you know the amount of cash and cash items on hand on the morning of the 17th October? A.—The Cashier made out a statement of the cash on hand on the evening of the 16th, which I was not able at that time to examine minutely, but which I know to be in the main correct.

Q.—What had you done to ascertain the correctness of that statement? A.—The bills of the Bank were counted up by the Directors on the evening of the 16th; on the morning of the 17th I did not count all those packages of bank-notes myself; I had only time to examine the amounts that were marked on the straps binding the packages, and compare those amounts with the statement made by the Cashier.

Q.—Do you know where that statement is? A.—I think it is in the possession of one of the officers of the Bank.

Q.—Can you give his name? A.—I think the President of the Bank has that statement.

Q.—Was that statement shown to Mr. McGuckin? A.—Yes, on the morning of Wednesday, the 18th of October.

Q.—Was it shown to him on the evening of that day, and if so, where and by whom? A.—It was shown to him on the evening of that day in the presence of myself and Mr. Martin, the President of the Bank, by the latter; that is according to the best of my recollection.

Q.—Did not Mr. McGuckin discover and point out an error in that statement? A.—He thought he had discovered an error in the amount of loans on hand, which was explained to him.

Q.—State the amount of that supposed error, and the explanation thereof. A.—I do not recollect the amount at this time; neither can I distinctly recollect the explanation.

Q.—Was it not a loan of $4,500 or $4,800, which was not mentioned in the statement of loans? A.—I think it was an error which he supposed was not in the statement.

Q.—Was it in the statement? A.—I do not now recollect distinctly about that now; all I recollect is, that he appeared to be satisfied with the President's explanation of it at the time.

Q.—Did not Mr. Martin state that on that occasion that Mr. McGuckin's statement of loans on the preceding Saturday was correct? A.—I think he admitted to Mr. McGuckin that his statement of the loans on Saturday were correct, and explained to him how the supposed error occurred.

Q.—Can you state what amount of loans Mr. McGuckin's statement of Saturday called for? A.—$173,362 13.

Q.—Can you state the amount of loans which appeared on the statement of Mr. Gibbons? A.—I cannot; I do not now recollect.

Q.—Did Mr. McGuckin, on that evening of Wednesday, make any estimate of the deficiency? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did he not show to you a paper showing in figures what was the apparent deficiency? A.—I do not recollect that he did.

Q.—Did you hear any conversation between Mr. McGuckin and Mr. Martin in relation to any such paper? A.—I did not.

Q.—Can you state positively that you were not shown such a paper by Mr. McGuckin? A.—Yes; and do so state.

Q.—Did Mr. McGuckin look over or examine the books of the Bank on that evening? A.—He did.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you see him make any memoranda while examining the books on that evening? A.—I think he made some figures on the books.

Q.—Did Mr. McGuckin on that evening discover any error in your transactions from the 16th until that day, Wednesday, the 18th October? A.—I think he discovered a difference which was afterwards found; I am not certain of the amount; it was a package of bank-notes which I had sent by express to, I think, the Merchants' Bank of Syracuse, and in the hurry of business of the day I omitted to charge it; I think the amount was $3,200, but I cannot tell the exact day when it was found; it was a few days afterwards.

The investigation here adjourned until 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....TUESDAY, Dec. 26.

N. C. Ely, President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS—ORANGE-STREET CHANGED TO MARION-STREET.

Alderman Howard presented a petition from citizens of the Sixth Ward asking to have Orange-street changed to Marion-street. Granted.

Petition of Hudson K. La Farge to be appointed Clerk of Police Court. Referred.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The report of the Special Committee on the Post-Office was taken up and read, and, on motion of Alderman Woodward, it was laid on the table and made the special order for this evening.

RESOLUTION.

Alderman C. H. Tucker presented the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps report to this Board at the next meeting, by what authority he charges and collects rent from the country hay-wagons standing on the street, at the junction of the Bowery and Third-avenue, and at what time he commenced to charge for the use of said street, with the amount collected, and the name of the Collector.

Adopted.

REPORT CONCURRED IN.

Report from the other Board, directing the Comptroller to pay $200 for a complete set of 78 volumes of *Niles' American Register*.

THE RECEPTION OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

The Comptroller having refused to pay $750 to defray the expenses of the reception of Hon. Millard Fillmore in accordance with a resolution passed last May, alleging it had not received the necessary vote, another resolution to the same effect from the other Board was concurred in.

THE WALL-STREET FERRY.

The report of the Committee on Ferries, non-concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to increase the rent of the Wall-street Ferry from $6,000 to $20,000, the original amount, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The report states that the previous Common Council having granted the reduction from the original stipulation, the Committee are of opinion that any action increasing it would not be valid or binding upon the Ferry Company.

CLERKS OF THE CIVIL AND POLICE COURTS.

Alderman Williamson moved to take up the special order for the evening, the appointment of clerks of the Civil and Police Courts, when a long discussion followed as to whether any action could be taken without the presence of the Mayor; the words of the statute being that the Clerks "shall be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, or a majority thereof."

The motion to take up the special order being carried, on motion of Alderman Herrick the communication from the Mayor, making appointments for the officers, was taken from the table and read.

Alderman Wakeman then presented the following:

Resolved, That this Board have the power to proceed to the appointment of the Civil and Police Clerks, notwithstanding the absence of the Mayor, he having been previously invited to be present and participate therein, pursuant to statute.

Lost by a tie vote.

Alderman Herrick then moved that the appointment by the Mayor of Jeremiah Toole for Clerk of the Seventh District Civil Court be confirmed, which, on motion of Alderman Wakeman, was laid on the table, carrying the whole matter with it.

The Board adjourned until this evening.

Board of Councilmen. TUESDAY, Dec. 26.

The President, Edwin J. Brown, Esq., in the Chair.

The Board received and referred the following

PETITIONS.

Of Francis D. Thorne and others, for the reorganization of Engine Co. No. 18, which was lately disbanded.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE LABORING CLASSES.

Of Charles Craft and others, to have the work of macadamizing Second and Third-avenues, where necessary, commenced as soon as possible, in order to give employment to the large number of laboring classes now out of work.

WIDENING OF WALKER-STREET.

A remonstrance of Henry J. Anderson, against the payment of damages to John S. Giles and others, for the widening of Walker-street. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Seeley—to appropriate $3,000 for the purpose of employing workmen to remove the ruins of the New City Hall, and to employ not less than 350 men to effect the same. Referred.

BILLS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN PASSED.

To concur in their refusal to organize James L. Miller and others into an exempt Engine Company.

PORTRAIT OF THE MAYOR.

To concur in ordering a portrait of Mayor Westervelt, to be purchased at a cost of $250, and placed in the Governor's Room.

THE EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The bill for the purchase of Dr. Abbott's Egyptian Antiquities being reported as non-concurred in by the Board of Aldermen, Councilman Lee moved that this Board adhere to their former action, and that a Committee of Conference be appointed—which motion was carried.

THE RUSS & REID CONTRACT.

The Board received a communication dated Dec. 21 from R. J. Dillon, Esq., Corporation Counsel, informing the Board that the injunction restraining the Board from accepting the release of the Russ & Reid contract had been dissolved at the Special Term.

THE WARD'S ISLAND LOTS.

A communication from Alexander McCotter asking leave to withdraw his proposal for the sale to the City of the Ward's Island lots, was received, and leave to withdraw was granted.

PORTRAIT OF BARON STEUBEN.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported in favor of purchasing the portrait of Baron Steuben, now in the City Hall, and appropriating $900 therefor.

NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of giving to Gen. Ward B. Burnett and his associates $714 78, now in his hands, to apply in the payment of such expenses of the regiment of New-York Volunteers as they may deem proper, (the said amount being the amount of interest paid by the Government on an advance of $6,000 made by the City in 1846 to the regiment.)

COMPTROLLER FLAGG GIVES SOME DELICATE HINTS TO THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The following communication was received, and after being read was referred to the Committee on Finance:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1854.

TO THE COMMON COUNCIL: On Saturday, an ordinance, duly authenticated, came to this Department, providing for a deficiency in the appropriation for paying the members of the Common Council, and for any deficiencies there may be to pay the salaried officers of the City Government to the close of 1854.

Several of the Assessors whose compensation was increased $50 each in June last, and who have not received the increase because it was not included in the appropriation for 1854, have called at the Department for their pay under the very natural supposition that their case was covered by the ordinance appropriating $60,000 for the payment of "Salaries." But the Assessors draw their pay from the appropriation headed "Officers' Fees." This appropriation includes also pay to Supervisors, County Canvassers, serving subpœnas, and witnesses, jurors for the Court of Sessions, and the appropriation made last year was $35,000. The sum expended to the 11th of December, instant, was $34,[illegible] 78.

There is another class of claims of [illegible] urgency. A laboring man called at the Department on Saturday, and stated that he had worked on [illegible] as a paver for a number of weeks, for which he had not been paid, that there were many laborers in the same situation, and he desired to know when provision would probably be made for their payment, as their wants were very pressing, being without work, and having little means for the support of their families. I told him that the appropriation, which had then just come to hand, made provision only for paying the members of the Common Council, and the officers who receive salaries; and that the only aid which I could give him was to ask the Common Council, by a communication at their next meeting, to do for the other branches of the public service what they have done for themselves and for the salaried officers of the Departments.

In another case the bill of a mechanic was presented by an Alderman and strong circumstances urged in favor of payment. But there was no appropriation and the person who had earned the money was disappointed in the receipt of it. This is only one case among many of a similar character. These are arrearages where services has been required and the claimant is entitled to remuneration.

But there is another view of this subject which ought not to be lost sight of. Last year the annual appropriations, which heretofore had always been made by the Common Council at the close of the year, were left to be done by their successors. The "first pay" for the year in the Comptroller's Department was on the 11th of February, 1854. The first pay in 1855 will be on the 10th of January, and if the General Appropriations are delayed as they were last year the embarrassment will be more severe than it then was; at these semi-monthly "pays" the bills of laborers, mechanics, contractors, and nearly all payments connected with the various branches of the public service, except salaries, are presented for payment. All appropriations unused go out with the close of the year 1854. If, therefore, the General Appropriation Ordinance is not passed, the Finance Department, with a large amount of money in the Treasury, will be forced to withhold payment from those having just claims on the City, and this, too, on the very day appointed by the Comptroller to pay them.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

THE RUSS AND REID CONTRACT AGAIN.

On motion of Councilman Mather, the report of the Committee on Law Department concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in accepting the surrender of the contract with Russ & Reid, was taken up, and on motion was adopted.

Board of Supervisors.

The Recorder, F. R. Tillou, in the Chair. The Board met pursuant to adjournment, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Wm. J. Todd and several others, to have personal tax reduced. Of ex-Coroner Wilhelm, to be refunded the amount of a judgment paid by him for expenses incurred in the discharge of his official duty.

BILLS PAID.

Of E. A. Purdy, for cleaning Court rooms. Of Wm. B. Ripley, for copying in the Register's Office, $60 75. Of Wm. B. Dodge, for [illegible], $[illegible].

Adjourned to Thursday.

South America.

Valparaiso dates are to Nov. 18; Callao to Nov. 25. In Peru, Domingo Elias is said to have fought Gen. Moran near Arequipa and lost 1,500 men, of whom 1,200 were killed or wounded.

The Government troops under General Echenique were daily losing ground, and it appeared to be the general opinion that they cannot hold out much longer against Castilla, who had approached close to Lima.

Parties of disappointed Americans continue to return from the Amazon in the greatest distress, and all of them give the same discouraging accounts regarding the discovery of gold in that region.

The British brig *Record*, with a cargo of guano from Callao for England, is reported to have sunk off Valparaiso; no lives lost.

From Paita, we learn that the whaler *Monmouth*, particulars of the burning of which we published some time since, had burned down to the second deck. The 200 barrels sperm oil on board are supposed to be uninjured, but the vessel had sunk so deep in the sand that the parties had been unable to raise her at last accounts, or get anything out of her. She lies in four fathoms of water.

The *Progreso* of Guayaquil assures us that the Bolivian Congress has authorized President Belzu to carry on war against Peru, and has also instructed him to increase his army to 8,000 men, independent of the national guard, which is to be organized at the same time.

We learn farther that Belzu had banished General Hacho, and twenty other persons of note from the country.

On the 8th the Executive presented to the Senate the new arrangement entered into with Mr. Mocatta, relative to the payment of the English debt, which it is proposed to settle with the Custom House duties and assignation of vacant lands.

The Governor of Carthagena has issued a decree prohibiting the extraction of guano from those deposits already discovered, or that may be discovered hereafter in any of the group of islands that constitute the canton of San Andres.

Galapagos Islands and Annexation.

The *Panama Star* of the 12th inst., says:

"We learn from good authority, that a treaty has been made between the United States and Ecuador, by which the latter cedes her sovereignty over the Galapagos group to the United States for the sum of three millions of dollars. In making this important announcement, which we have every reason to believe correct, we are unable to give further particulars, but no doubt the matter will be immediately brought before Congress for its sanction, and the Galapagos may yet become United States Territory before the Sandwich Islands. It is said that rich deposits of guano of good quality have been discovered on the Islands, which, if true, will prove of great value to the agricultural interests of the States, and justify the expenditure of such a large sum of public money."

Arrival of Lord Elgin and Suite.

From the Portland Advertiser, Dec. 25.

Lord Elgin, accompanied by Hon. John Ross, (Speaker of the Canadian House of Assembly, and President of the Grand Trunk Railway,) Sir and Lady Cusac P. Roney, and others, arrived in Portland by the afternoon train of Saturday from Island Pond, having lodged at the latter place the night previous. Lord Elgin left Quebec on Friday morning. He was joined at Montreal by Sir Cusac and wife, with whom and the others of the suite he performed the journey from Longueuil to Portland in sumptuous and elegant State cars, making a remarkably easy and pleasant trip for the season. Lord Elgin was looking well, but walked lame on account of a sprain received at a ball given three or four weeks since. He only tarried in Portland long enough to partake of a lunch at the Western Exchange Hotel, after which he proceeded towards Boston in the 3 o'clock train. Sir and Lady Cusac were to tarry a day or two in Portland and took rooms at Mrs. Jones's.

In crossing the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Longueuil, Sir Cusac's canoe was swamped by the floating ice, and he had rather a narrow escape from drowning. The thermometer indicated 25 degrees below zero, and Sir Cusac was so benumbed that he was forced to return to Montreal, and so did not leave until evening. Three hours after this mishap the river was closed with ice, so that there was no difficulty in crossing.

Destructive Fire at Ellsworth.

Correspondence of the Whig and Courier.

ELLSWORTH, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A most destructive fire broke out last evening in the building owned by Mrs. Hopkins and Thos. Robinson, occupied by Asa Edwards as a store, and the second story by S. P. Thomas and John Ober as dwellings. The building, with most of its contents, was destroyed. The fire then spread up Main-street, destroying in its course the store occupied by Henry Rollins as a saddle and harness establishment, and owned by Thos. Holmes. Next was the building owned by Samuel Brockway and occupied by James R. Osgood, and the stores by H. & S. K. Whiting and Henry Whiting. The goods of these stores were mostly saved in a damaged condition. Mr. Whiting had about 1,000 bushels of corn burned.

Mrs. Hopkin's loss was $2,000; Asa Edwards $3,000; S. P. Thomas $300; J. Ober $200; H. Rollins $200; Wm. N. Wescott $300; Samuel Brockway $1,000. The above named persons were not insured. J. R. Osgood $1,000, partially insured; H. & S. K. Whiting $2,000, insured $1,500; Mr. Somerby $1,600, insured $1,400; Henry Whiting $12,000, insured $6,000.

A RUNAWAY VESSEL.—On Thursday last, the schooner *Atlantic*, of Salem, from New-York, struck upon the rocks near the Glades House, Cohasset, about 9 o'clock A. M. The captain and crew went ashore, carrying their clothes and valuables, leaving sails all standing. In a short time, before they could return to the vessel, she was driven off before the wind, and went to [illegible]. The captain went to Cohasset to find another vessel to go in pursuit, but, failing in that, came up to this city yesterday afternoon. The *Atlantic* was 150 tons burden, four years old, and was loaded with a cargo of flour, beans, etc. The schooner and cargo, which were owned by one man, were valued at $16,000, and were not insured.—*Boston paper.*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27, 1854.

FOR SALE—One [illegible] Type [illegible] [illegible], and in good order. Apply at this office.

The Times for the Mails.

THE DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for Fifteen Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

Congressional.

Congress, having partially recovered from the effects of its Christmas dinner, was in session yesterday. In the Senate a very large number of unimportant bills were presented and referred. Among the more important, which received similar treatment, was a memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, asking for improvements in Delaware Bay; a petition for the establishment of a Polytechnic institution in the city of Washington, and the House bill providing for the erection of a Lighthouse at Cape Race. A resolution that the Committee on Commerce consider whether legislation is necessary to secure the wages of merchant seamen in case of a wreck, was passed; so also was a bill which Senator DOUGLAS introduced, appropriating $1,000 from the Contingent Fund for expenditures in Nebraska.

In the House, Mr. WHITFIELD created considerable laughter by introducing a bill, to aid Kansas in the construction of a Railroad. A very necessary resolution was passed, to the effect that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of preventing by law the importation of foreign paupers into the United States, and report at the earliest date. The Secretary of the Navy was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Naval dépôt near New-Orleans, for the equipment of national vessels. The expediency of declaring the law of Minnesota Territory, chartering the Minnesota and Northwest Railroad, null and void, was also ordered to be inquired into. The propriety of providing for a class of persons not now entitled to pensions, is to be considered and reported on by the Committee on Invalid Pensions. A bill ceding to the State of New-York that portion of the State of Massachusetts, known as "Boston Corner"—a place where several prize-fights have taken place—was introduced and passed. The land to be ceded consists of about 1,800 acres. The proposition to part with the land came from Massachusetts, its peculiar position rendering it extremely difficult for that State to enforce police regulations in it. The Constitution, however, required the assent of Congress.

America and the War.

The popular President of St. George's Society reminded Americans, at the New-England Anniversary Dinner, that to sympathize with a *tyrant* was to dishonor their forefathers. The sentiment was received with just and unanimous applause,—though in the application of its principle to the pending war, there may have been some difference of opinion. When he spoke of a tyrant, Mr. YOUNG evidently had in mind the Russian NICHOLAS; when the company applauded the sentiment, some of them may have been thinking of LOUIS NAPOLEON. For there are two most unmistakable tyrants engaged in this contest, and the principle of Mr. YOUNG's toast would forbid sympathy with the one quite as much as with the other.

It is now rumored that *Austria* has joined the Western Powers,—so that we are now to have *two* tyrants against one,—and they, moreover, aided by the Constitutional Monarchy of Great Britain. If this shall prove to be the case, England will have severed the last cord of sympathy with the United States, and must look for moral support solely to those brutal despotisms into whose scale she has cast her sword. She must share in the hatred of them cherished by every one who has any respect for human rights, or any aspirations and hopes for the welfare of his race. If she consents to fight their battles, she must be content with their friendship. She cannot lend her cannon, open her Treasury, and pour out her blood, to sustain the blackest and the foulest despotisms that have cursed the earth,—and at the same time enjoy the applause of this free Republic. True, she may urge she is fighting a despot;—but she is not fighting *despotism*;—she is not waging war upon the principle of tyranny, nor doing anything to lift its yoke from the millions of Europe who are crushed beneath its weight. On the contrary, she is adding her gigantic power to the tyranny that crushes Hungary and Italy; she devotes her mighty resources to forging new fetters for the slaves of the House of Hapsburg;—she posts her sentinels at the gates of Spielberg;—she lends her sons to be jailors in the dungeons of Naples, and the fierce tormenters of every free soul on the Continent of Europe, who dares appeal to God in vindication of human rights and of human freedom. How is it possible she should do this and still hope for the favor and support of Democratic America?

Her writers tell us in reply that England is merely using France and Austria for the attainment of her own ends,—that she seeks their power to aid her in repelling Russian despotism, and in opening the East to Western civilization and freedom. They will make a fatal mistake if they allow themselves to be thus deceived. England will inevitably end by becoming the *tool* of those whom she hopes to rule. Once thoroughly enlisted in a general European war, France and Austria will be far more likely to compel England to acquiesce in all their principles and plans, than to concede to her anything which would threaten with destruction the political maxims which they represent, and by which alone they live. England may have taken the lead in the war thus far;—but, with such allies as she has sought, she cannot maintain a position of preëminence in its conduct or its councils. Their voice will outvote hers;—their principles and their interests will outweigh hers;—and the war will come to be carried on, not as English sentiments and English opinion would dictate, but as the dynasties of HAPSBURG and NAPOLEON may find essential to their safe ambition. Instead of being the leader and champion of Constitutional Liberty, Great Britain is thus likely to degenerate into the mere instrument of the worst and most degrading Absolutisms of Continental Europe.

Nothing could more effectually expose the emptiness and absurdity of the pretence that the pending contest is a war of Freedom against Despotism, and of Civilization against Barbarism, than the reported alliance with Austria. It proves beyond all possibility of doubt that the contest is waged *for power*, and not for freedom,—that it is simply a renewal of the old wars that have deluged Europe with blood, ostensibly to preserve, but really to change, the *balance* of power among the nations,—and that there is not in it one single principle or feature that entitles either party to the sympathy *of the United States*. The objects for which it is carried on are purely those of selfish ambition;—they are such as affect the commerce, the glory or the aggrandizement of the several nations who are engaged in it. Ten years ago the English Government agreed fully with NICHOLAS that Turkey could not maintain her position permanently as a European power, and that steps should be taken in concert for a peaceful and friendly division of her territory, whenever the necessity for action upon that subject should arise. Why did not England in good faith fulfill the stipulations into which she then entered? Why did she not accept the overtures of the CZAR for a consideration of the question, and a friendly solution of its embarrassments? It was not because she objected to the *principle* involved, for she had committed herself to that ten years before. It was not because she had any unwillingness to contemplate the fall of Turkey as certain to occur, and the disposal of her territory as a necessity devolving on the principal powers,—for that she herself had fully acknowledged. Her only pretext for precipitating the war was that NICHOLAS, by the Menschikoff Mission and by military preparations, had taken undue advantages;—that he was putting himself in position to obtain more than his share of the spoils;—and that England's interest could be vindicated only by force of arms. Whether she was right or wrong in this, the fact shows clearly enough that questions of Liberty and Civilization had nothing to do with deciding the issue. The war was brought on for the selfish purpose of so *crippling the power of Russia*, that she would be compelled to yield a larger share of the Turkish spoils than negotiation could have secured, and it will be carried on with a view to that result. The accession of Austria to the Alliance will not change that issue, though it may modify the distribution that will in the end be made.

There is no reason why Republican America should sympathize in any degree with these contests for aggrandizement among the nations of Europe. It is a war of dynasties, and not of principles. The only wars with which we have any concern, are those which either threaten our interests or affect the principles which we represent. Our Government is a Democracy. It rests upon the will of the People—it represents their sentiments, respects their rights and consults their good. Our sympathies must, therefore, from the necessity of the case, go with the People of other lands in their endeavors to achieve for themselves the same freedom which we enjoy. We sympathize with the people of Hungary against the tyrants of Hapsburg,—with the people of France against the dominant usurper,—with the people of Italy against the combined bayonets of both; and the channel of our sympathies will be still the same, even if Constitutional England should openly join the despots, and lend her aid in crushing the millions of Europe into the misery and degradation of absolute rule. We acknowledge freely, and often with filial pride, that England is the only home and resting place of Liberty in Europe,—that hers is the only Government that rests in any degree on the popular will,—that within her borders and on her soil alone, Speech and Thought are free,—personal rights are guaranteed by law, and the powers and energies of the human soul have full and free development. And if England were engaged in any contest with the powers of Europe, in which these sacred treasures of political freedom were menaced with destruction,—or if she were seeking to extend them to the people of other lands, who now crouch in darkness and dismay under the iron rule of family dynasties, she would have the cordial sympathy, and, if need were, the hearty aid of this Republic. But how can she expect it when she forswears her birthright and joins the despots of Europe in the wars they wage for the purposes of their own ambition? How can she expect us to feel profound interest in the rivalries of Russia and Austria and France, while the millions of their people are trodden to the earth by their common tyranny? The people of this country do not sympathize with Russia. They have no wish to see her iron rule extended nor her power increased. But they see nothing in the conduct of the war against her,—nothing in the character of the combined allies,—nothing in the principles of the contest they are carrying on, or in the results it promises, to enlist their sympathies or command their applause.

☞ Mr. SABINE's *Notes on Duelling* are to be published by CROSBY & NICHOLS, this week.

☞ Ephraim Littlefield, somewhat notorious as the chief witness in the trial for the murder of Dr. Parkman, has, in consequence of a painful disease of the ear, become insane.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Galapagos Islands.

We are not disposed to believe a word of it. The Panama *Herald* says "it has good authority," but Yankees are not so hard up for land.

The story is, that a treaty has been concluded between the United States and Ecuador, by which the latter sells out to the former her 13 barren islands, which go by the name of the Galapagos group, for the sum of $3,000,000! The Panama *Herald*, who is the sole relator of this mirthful news, gives the following, substantially, as four good reasons for believing it true:

1. The whalers resort there a good deal, and the United States are "after" these outside corners of the earth very earnestly.

2. Ecuador wants the money—being hard up.

3. A United States Commissioner has been out to Peru to look up a guano island.

4. GEN. VIVANCO, the Ecuadorian Minister at Washington, owns one of the islands, and wants to sell.

But, *about* the Galapagos. There are some 13 of them in number, situated directly under the Equator, in the Pacific Ocean, and 730 miles west of the South American Coast. Albemarle, the largest, is considerably larger than all the rest put together, yet it is only 60 *miles long by 15 miles in breadth*. It makes up for its brevity of diameters however, by its extraordinary thickness; it reaching an elevation of 4,000 feet. Probably the whole group, with all the lava on them that is visible, at the most favorable tides, above low-water mark, will make less area of dry land than is measurable upon Long Island. The Galapagos must have their due, however. If there is not much dry land on them, yet what there is, is very dry. On some of the islands there is no water, and on none is it plenty, while rain is one of their most infrequent blessings. They are rich in lava, and yawn with no less, they say, than 2,000 craters. It grieves us to remember that one curious man, who visited at much peril the top of a living volcano and looked into its crater, turned away with disgust, remarking that "there was nothing in it;"—neither is there in these 2,000, which the Panama *Star* says that we have agreed to pay $3,000,000 for. They tell of nitre found there,—but we have not heard who ever saw it; and of guano,—but DARWIN says there is a strange lack of aquatic birds there, without which the guano brought thence will not be likely to burn anybody's corn. Do not suppose that the jolly group of volcanoes, whose tops, like the snouts of so many swimming pigs, peer above the sea, are destitute of animal life, however. On the other hand, the iguanas and reptiles of like amiable and pleasant appearance abound, and on St. Charles, one of the most southern, there exists a penal colony of Spaniards. It is proper to add that these outlawed convicts very likely live like aldermen in their exile, since turtles, as the Spanish name of the group would indicate, of most enormous size and tempting fatness, visit its shores and bask in its equatorial sun. If Gen. PIERCE has annexed these precious (the $3,000,000 shows how precious) stones of the Pacific, henceforth he is immortal. But if he has authorized anybody to pay the price named for such sorry specimens of *terra firma*, this muddy earth is worth considerably more money than ever we had conceived. Real Estate is rising.

Coming Events.

Politics, like misery, gives a man strange bedfellows. If private advices from London are to be credited, Mr. DISRAELI, leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons, is about taking up with a brace of companions, the very last whom, from his position and antecedents, he could have been expected to entertain.

That the great Caucasian, the very Hebrew of Hebrews, who has feelingly lamented the civil disabilities of his race, should head the revered "No Popery" faction in Parliament is about the last thing that could have been expected. That, mouthpiece as he is of the Conservative party, DISRAELI should be on the eve of becoming that reformer of the Reform Bill which Lord JOHN RUSSELL promised to be, is equally unexpected. Yet there is reason to believe that these things will take place, the intent being, of course, to embarrass the British Ministry.

From what we can learn, and our information comes from a reliable source, the Opposition programme, as regards the new Parliamentary Session, will be as follows: In both Houses, though the conduct of ministers in carrying on the war may and will be very strongly attacked, the Opposition will not resist the demand for increased means,—of men and money,—for allowing the war to proceed to a satisfactory conclusion. The present feeling in England so unquestionably goes to the extent of urging every measure to be taken, no matter at what cost of blood and treasure, to prevent the success of Russia, that no public men *dare* appear hostile, or even lukewarm on that point. The granting of Five or Ten Millions sterling, and the levying of thirty to forty thousand additional soldiers, has probably taken place before the day on which we write. The urgency is great, and the action, to be useful, must be rapid.

The actual *party*-strife in Parliament will not commence until after the Christmas holidays. It is intended, we understand, to make two subjects very prominent. *First*, to denounce Roman Catholicism as part and parcel of a system, under which, while nominally subjects of the British Crown, its members owe a paramount obedience to a foreign ecclesiastical potentate, and to make this the pretext for abridging, if possible, the civil rights which were restored to them, by the Catholic Relief Bill of 1829—on the plea that WELLINGTON and PEEL declared, when passing that measure, that, if it did not work satisfactorily, they would ask Parliament to repeal or modify it. The "No Popery" party in the United Kingdom have determined to accept DISRAELI as their leader in this agitation, and he has intimated his readiness to be as illiberal and intolerant as they can desire.

The other great movement is expected to be the adoption of the leading points of Chartism by the DERBY-DISRAELI party. They argue, the extension of Parliamentary Reform is inevitable. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has promised to introduce some measure to effect it. He is so much of an aristocrat, that he will do little more than mind the interests of his party. He shrank, last session, from proposing such a measure,—alleging that, in the excitement of war, it could not receive the deep attention and calm consideration which it required. He will probably back out of it this season also. Let *us* initiate the measure—carry a large measure of Reform, which will please the people, anxious for an extension of the suffrage, and we shall become so popular, that, when the present Ministry break up, we shall be carried back into office backed by public opinion.

The Reform bill of 1832 was only a *pis aller*, after all. It was one-sided. It abolished certain pocket-boroughs under the "influence" of the Tory nobility and gentry. It carefully preserved most of the boroughs which were similarly under Whig interest. *For many* years Lord JOHN RUSSELL used to contend that this measure was final, and not to be *meddled with,—hence his soubriquet of Lord* John Finality. But he never was much of a Reformer, though (on March 1, 1831) he introduced the Reform bill. In his Essay on the History of the English Constitution, he argued stoutly in favor of the rotten boroughs. In 1819, (on BURDETT's motion,) though he was in favor of triennial Parliaments, he resisted all inquiry into the general state of the Parliamentary representation, on the plea that such inquiry "was calculated to fill the minds of the people with vague and indefinite alarms." England now demands a full measure of Parliamentary Reform. RUSSELL will give as little as possible. DISRAELI will probably propose that every householder shall have the elective franchise, and that representation shall be based upon population. If he go to this extent, RUSSELL will be "nowhere" in the race, and DISRAELI will become the champion of popular rights.

Mormon Shamelessness.

There is not to be found in all modern literature that finds its way into respectable newspapers, anything so disgustingly obscene and blasphemous as the speeches of the Elders that rule over Utah. In the last copies of the Deseret *News* which have reached us—bearing date as late as October 26—we find many columns of this stuff, which would be utterly beneath the notice of respectable people but that our Government is held responsible by the world for the outrages committed in Utah.

ORSON HYDE is one of the Elders. On the 6th of October he delivered an address in the Mormon Tabernacle, in which the low depravity of the sect is more openly evident than in any other published document we have seen which originated there. He argues the right of the plurality of wives, from the patriarchal habit and the *example of Christ*. He shamelessly attempts to prove that Jesus was the bridegroom at Cana, and "guesses that if *he* were to go about the country as our Saviour went, he would be rode upon a rail and tarred and feathered." He utters many a coarse and vulgar witticism upon "old bachelors," and openly commends the licentiousness of the Priesthood—though he is sufficiently severe upon the lewdness of those not within the Mormon fold.

The slackness of our Government in dealing with them, and the well-known prevalence of the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, have doubtless done much to embolden these graceless reprobates to announce and pride themselves upon their vile customs. Without a doubt they imagine that a full exposition of the abominations that are legal there will "draw." It would look as if a far worse thing might happen in Utah history than that Col. STEPTOE should accept the Governorship without resigning his military office.

A Well-Owned Land.

Of all the "countries" that enjoy a name and definite boundary lines upon this sublunary sphere, probably none has more anxious claimants for its ownership than that portion of Central America which bounds the western waves of the Caribbean Sea, and passes under the name of the "Mosquito Coast." The Mosquito Indians presume themselves to own it, and put on airs to match their proud possession. Great Britain, until her hands were filled with her Bomarsunds and Sebastopols, gloried in being its ever-convenient and jealous protector. Meanwhile, Nicaragua never has surrendered its title. Col. KINNEY and the Mosquito Colonization and Mining Company, too, claim to hold irrefutable possession of 26,000,000 acres of it, having obtained it from the Mosquitoes themselves, who, we believe, none the less contend that they have parted with none of their rights in the premises. Now, if we have been rightly informed as to Col. KINNEY's claim, none of his acres is south of the San Juan River; and Costa Rica's well-known limits do not run north of this stream. But in Minister MOLINA's protest, which we published yesterday morning, it looks as if that Minister Plenipotentiary were disposed to urge for Costa Rica a sway over the whole tract. How all these claims can be proved we do not pretend to know. We wonder that our own enterprising Government has no plea to put in. The well-watched Mosquitia, however, ought to flourish under its host of owners.

Trial of Green for Murder.

The trial of GEORGE W. GREEN, indicted for the murder of his wife, is progressing before the Court at Chicago. It excites much interest in that locality. Her death was believed to have been caused by poison, but so far as testimony on the part of the People has been elicited, there is nothing to positively fix guilt upon the prisoner.

A [illegible] Flare-up.

At the performance of the "Oratorio of the Messiah" by the Harmonic Society at the Academy of Music on Christmas evening, the blundering or dishonest management of somebody, caused a great deal of bad feeling and no little indignation on the part of the audience. Their advertisement in the newspapers read, "Tickets to all parts of the house 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; to be had," &c. Large numbers of the audience, innocently supposing that the advertisement meant what it said, were proceeding to help themselves to unoccupied seats in any part of the house, when they were informed that "*all parts of the house*" did not include any of the parquette seats, nor any of the desirable seats in the first or second tiers. Some quietly resigned themselves to the imposition, others were not so "umble." A few who had taken their seats resisted the summons to vacate, and in consequence were waited on by an M. P. Their ejectment was loudly hissed. It is agreeable—these impositions on Christmas night, when one has gone to hear a sacred Oratorio. Perhaps there was no intentional duplicity. We only hope, then, that the Harmonic Society, upon its next performance, will secure some one to write their advertisements who can write intelligibly.

Arrival and Departure of Lord Elgin.

Lord ELGIN, late Governor-General of Canada, arrived in this City yesterday, and was visited by many of his friends. He sails for England today in the steamship *Pacific*. During yesterday he visited ROOT's Daguerrean gallery, where he had a number of very fine likenesses taken, which he pronounced the best he had ever seen.

☞ The fog on the rivers and Long Island Sound was very thick yesterday morning. The Eastern boats *Empire State* and *Plymouth Rock* did not arrive at their wharfs until 9.30 A. M.

There were no accidents or collisions that we have heard of. Small quantities of drift ice have appeared in the rivers.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATER.—A new Comedy (taken from the French) in three acts, called "A Nice Young Man," was repeated here last evening for the second time.

The hero, *Vicomte de la Rose*, (Miss RAYMOND,) is the nice young man, and the whole plot of the Comedy turns on the clever way he interests a number of elevated and authoritative persons in obtaining the restoration of a litigated fortune of two million francs. Throughout the piece he is in extreme poverty, and depends entirely on his address and fascinating manners to accomplish his object. He seeks the weak spot in his subjects, and appeals to it successfully and amusingly.

The situations are sometimes humorous but never impressive. There is a lack of invention, no underplot being perceptible. But on the broad principle that the world is made up of two classes, the dupers and the duped, there is sufficient to interest an audience. The third act is the dullest; the second the most amusing, and the first the best constructed.

It is almost unjust to speak of the performance last night, for Mrs. BURTON, who has an important part, had to be prompted constantly, and otherwise acted in a perfectly inanimate manner. Where this is the case it is impossible to form an estimate of the other artistes. Those characters, however, that stood out prominently were ably sustained. Mr. BURTON, as a boozey old lawyer who pretends to great austerity and temperance, but indulges in a number of surreptitious drinks from well filled bottles secreted in sham books—as the monks used to secrete their chessboards—was excellent. Mr. JOHNSTON also. Miss RAYMOND, as the *Vicomte*, looked exceedingly well in the graceful costume of a French courtier, and excepting an occasional exaggeration of style, was carefully read in the part. The subordinate characters were ably sustained.

"The Nice Young Man" was favorably received, and will be repeated to-night. It is dramatized by J. E. DURIVAGE, Esq.

ERRATUM.—In our notice of the Broadway Theatre yesterday, the printer made us refer to a scene as a "curious exhibition of green statuettes and Cherokee roses." Such a scene would indeed be curious. For statuettes please read stalactites. It is seldom worth while to refer to typographical blunders, but this is singularly absurd.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-morrow will positively close the engagement of MARIO and GRISI. It is set apart for the benefit of the enterprising manager. The following correspondence conveys our own ideas so well with regard to the service he has rendered to art that we cannot do better than publish it intact.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 22, 1854.

JAMES H. HACKETT, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: We learn that on Friday next will terminate the operatic performances of Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO in this City, on which occasion your benefit is announced.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity of expressing our indebtedness to you for the visit of those distinguished artists, and for your instrumentality in presenting to the public the best operatic entertainments ever witnessed on this side of the Atlantic; and of assuring you that it will afford us pleasure to cooperate with the citizens of this, your native City, in calling such general attention to your benefit as may be commensurate with the merit of your enterprise.

In the earnest hope that the occasion may afford you some compensation for your liberal efforts, which, owing to the adverse state of the times this season, must have been insufficiently rewarded,

We are, respectfully, yours, &c.,

JAS. D. P. OGDEN,	O. HOFFMAN,
CHAS. KING,	ANTH'Y L. ROBERTSON,
SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON,	DENNING DUER,
CHAS. M. LEUPP,	JOHN A. KING,
ROBT. S. HONE,	CHAS. AUG. DAVIS,
D. HOBART,	R. WITHERS,
A. D. LOGAN,	H. P. EDWARDS,
JOHN C. STEVENS,	RICHD. H. OGDEN,
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON,	J. F. A. SANFORD,
EUGENE KEENTAN,	ISAAC TOWNSEND,

And others.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you heartily for the kind and complimentary expression, contained in your communication of yesterday.

If by my introduction to our country of such eminent professors as have been acknowledged in Europe to combine the highest order of lyric with histrionic art, my efforts may be regarded as having contributed to refine our musical taste and at the same time delight my friends and fellow citizens, such consideration of theirs will greatly console me for any disappointment in the pecuniary advantage which my enterprise would have [illegible] to me in a season of ordinary public prosperity.

I have the honor, Gentlemen, to be,

Your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES H. HACKETT.

To Messrs. J. D. P. OGDEN, JOHN C. STEVENS, JOHN A. KING and others.

Sub-Marine Experiments.

Yesterday at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on board the bark *Emily Banning* some interesting experiments were made with one of the Nautilus Machines recently invented by Major HENRY B. SEARS, formerly of the U. S. Army.

A large number of distinguished ship-builders, engineers, and several prominent scientific public men were present.

The machine with which the experiments were to be made, was in readiness at the hour appointed. It was lying in the water, a short distance from the *Emily Banning*. Its copper-covered summit appeared above the surface.

By means of a rope attached, the machine was soon brought close beside the bark, and the top or "man hole" being opened, preparations were made for a descent. Four gentlemen present joined the inventor in the first descent. Other descents were subsequently made, in which nearly all the party participated. The machine used would accommodate twelve.

After witnessing the safe return of several parties, our reporter felt no hesitancy in adding himself to the number of daring voyagers.

Descending through the "man hole," he found himself within an enclosure some twelve feet by ten in dimensions, elliptical in shape, completely air-tight, with a few circular windows at top, the whole neatly painted, and an abundance of bars and bolts, evidently endeavoring to give the utmost evidence possible of security. Thermometers, gauges, screw levers and other implements for use presented themselves in abundance. Communicating with the outside was an air tube and a speaking trumpet. A body of air was first let in, the density being increased or diminished at will, according to necessity, from the use of reservoirs of condensed air. A sensation of pressure is first felt on the drum of the ear by the ingress of air, but is only temporary. The descent was begun by touching a valve. The rapidity, or slowness, or depth of descent was shown as being entirely under the control of those having charge of the machine. The direction of the machine in any given course was also shown as being subject to the will of the manager. Our reporter was submerged about an unknown depth at the bottom, a distance of thirty feet under the surface, found he could see to read and write with perfect ease. The ascent was likewise made by touching a valve. The place of experiment did not admit of course of that extended trial of the capacity of the machine which is claimed for it by the inventor.

At an informal meeting held subsequently, Major SEARS stated at length the different uses to which the machine could be applied and its perfect security. After which, a resolution was unanimously passed, expressing satisfaction at the exhibition and entire belief in its adaptability to every variety of submarine operations.

The *Emily Banning*, from which the experiments were made, sets sail this week with four of the Nautilus machines for the Pacific to engage in the Pearl fisheries.

A Condemned Ship.

Capt. HUNT, of the schooner *Mary E. True*, lately condemned at Port-au-Prince, came to this port in the brig *Rowland*, which arrived yesterday. Capt. H. states that on the night of 14th November, the vessel went ashore on Tortugas Island, (St. Domingo,) and after losing both masts, bowsprit and everything off deck, she was taken in tow by the bark *Azalia*, Capt. DAVIS, from St. Thomas, and towed into Port-au-Prince, where she was condemned and would be sold. Capt. H. was obliged to return home on account of sickness.

Shocking Death in Machinery.

Yesterday morning an employé at J. W. BROWN's steam stone dressing establishment, corner of Franklin and Greenwich-streets, named JOHN CUNNINGHAM, met with a most shocking death by being caught in the machinery of the establishment. The poor man was at work near the cranks attached to the big saws, and was drawn into the same by his coat catching in the saw teeth. His body was horribly mangled, and but for the small bits of clothing left, he could not have been recognized by his friends. Deceased was a native of New-York, and about 30 years of age.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, DOLLS, AND GAMES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—The tightness in the Money market having rather cramped the sale of presents, we have concluded to take advantage of this, the last week of the Holidays, and endeavor to force off our stock by reducing the prices, which, together with the selection from the largest stock in the City, we think will induce all in search of presents, for either old or young, to give us a visit. Among the more useful articles, we would call attention to our Reticules, Work-boxes, Toilette-cases, Desks, &c. We have a fine assortment of Dolls, dressed and undressed, Box Toys, Games. Every variety of standing Toys, in fact almost everything that can be called for in the Toy line. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Importer of Fancy Goods, Novelties and Toys.

HATS PAST AND PRESENT; OR, HIS AND HERS.—To-day is offered to the notice of our patrons, after a lapse of 70 years, a BLACK BEAVER FUR HAT, as made at the period first named.

Its soft and pliant qualities will recommend it to those who seek comfort, rather than show, in articles of apparel, and meet the wishes of the wearers of to-day, as it did those of the most distinguished men of the Revolution.

LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PURE WINES AND SPIRITS at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit. ARTHUR KENDALL, Wine Merchant, No. 7 William-st., New-York.

NEW AND VERY WONDERFUL!—HYGEANA. RECOVERY [illegible] FROM THE [illegible].

From the New-York Dutchman of Jan. 14.

A wonderful discovery has recently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this City, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis' Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup." With this new method, Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to health, as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. [illegible]

"It is evident that inhaling, constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole aerial cavities of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion."

The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linen, without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Hundreds of cases of cures like the following might be named:

One package of the Hygeana has cured me of the Asthma of six years' standing. JAS. F. KESBERRY, P. M. of Duncannon, Pa.

I am cured of the Asthma of ten years' standing by Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. MARGARET EASTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul, of No. 3 Hammond-st., New-York, was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeana.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of many years' standing, and decided to be incurable by her physicians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeana. J. H. GAUBERT, P. M., Richland, Mo.

Prof. S. Center, of New-York, writes as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have recently had occasion to test your Cherry Syrup and Hygean Vapor in a case of Chronic Sore Throat, [illegible] and the result has satisfied me that, whatever may be the composition of your preparation, it is no imposition, but an excellent remedy. I wish, for the sake of the afflicted, that it might be brought within the reach of all.

Sold by C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Druggists throughout the City and country. Price $3 a package.

R. R. R.—No. 16.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS—A PLEASANT PURGATIVE.—In six hours, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will make a well man or woman of the sick. On the first symptoms of pain or sickness, or if the bowels are costive and you suffer from costiveness, [illegible] or feel a fullness in the head, throbbing pains, or rush of blood; or if you have a bilious attack, [illegible] sour, skin hot, dry, parched—take from one to three REGULATORS, and if you are not already confined to your bed, in six hours you will be free from all bad feelings. If you are confined to a sick bed, take two every three hours, until you have taken six of the REGULATORS, and you may rely on a speedy recovery.

In all cases of Scrofula, Syphilis, King's Evil, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Lung Complaints, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT acts with the same speed and efficacy as the READY RELIEF does in acute maladies. [illegible] twenty-four hours the patient will feel its curative effects. R. R. RELIEF was the first, and is the only, remedy ever discovered that will stop the most excruciating pains in a few minutes. Let those afflicted give it a trial.

N. B.—R. R. Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere. RADWAY & CO., proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., up-stairs, New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE IMMENSE CROWDS who have daily thronged the great Fancy Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, the past week, is sufficient proof that his Goods are cheaper than the cheapest, and that the people are fully satisfied with their bargains. The same and even greater inducements are offered to his customers between the present week. Mr. ROGERS has just taken from the Custom-House an invoice of the most splendid French Goods, especially adapted to this season, which, with the other large stock, (above $20,000 worth,) will be sold without reserve, as the building must undergo extensive repairs in consequence of the late disastrous fire in the rear. H. S. ROGERS, Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENTS—PIANO-FORTES. —The subscribers would call the attention of those desiring to make a truly splendid as well as useful Holiday Present, to their elegant Crystal Palace Prize Piano-Fortes, in plain, rosewood and carved Rosewood, which they now offer for sale, together with a splendid assortment of their manufacture, every style of case, from 6¾ to 7½ octaves, of a quality which cannot be surpassed, which will be fully warranted, and sold at prices that cannot fail to suit. Also, Melodeons of very superior quality. GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. [illegible] Broadway, adjoining the St. Nicholas Hotel.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the largest and most elegant assortment of Pianos and Melodeons manufactured by the most celebrated makers in the Union. In his warerooms can be found Pianos from ten different manufactories, and Melodeons from five do., affording an opportunity for the selection of Holiday presents for a friend not to be had elsewhere in the United States, and at prices as extremely low as to come within the reach of all. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

P. S.—Between this and New-Year's day Mr. W. will sell Pianos, Melodeons, Music, and Musical Instruments of all kinds at a greater discount than he has ever made before.

SILK AT 50 CENTS PER YARD.—WE WILL OFFER this morning 10,000 yards of Striped and Plaid Silks at 5s., worth 8s. Also, Rich Plaid Brocade and plain colored, [illegible] two cases of fine French Broad Cloths at $1 [illegible], worth $[illegible]; Turkish [illegible] at 6s., worth 10s.; French [illegible] Plaids at 2s., worth 4s.; 50 Pillow Linens 2s. 6d., worth 4s.; 60 fine Shirting Linens 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL, WE ARE OFFERING at retail our large and choice assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at Reduced Prices. Our assortment of Winter Under Garments, Gloves, Cravats, Ties, Robes de Chambre, Suspenders, &c., is not surpassed by any in the City. C. B. HATCH & CO., No. [illegible] William-st. N. B.—Will remove in January to No. 39 Chambers-st., northeast corner of Church-st.

FIVE HUNDRED SPLENDID DRESSES For Holiday Presents, At 75 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, each. Only half the original price. To close out the Winter Stock. Also—200 Shawls in Wool and Broche, from $2 to $5. G. B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 239 Greenwich-st., Between Robinson and Murray.

THE NEW-YEAR'S HAT.—SELECT YOUR HAT for New-Year's day—bright, glossy, stylish, becoming, durable and cheap—at KNOX'S. He ranks among hatters the same as Paige does with painters, or Powers with sculptors—their foremost artist. By giving your order now you will be attended to in season, as his rule is "First come first served." Visit him at No. 128 Fulton-st., or No. 533 Broadway.

SINGLE HATS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—MOLESKIN, very fine and beautiful finish, equal to any four dollar hat in the City. Those that desire may save a dollar or more by making a call (when in want of a hat) at the New Hat Company, Nos. 156 and 158 Nassau-st. Soft hats, and all other fancy styles, equally low.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.—Rooms to close at [illegible] day, and with parlors adjoining, $1 additional. The proprietor invites the patronage of ladies as well as gentlemen. See advertisement under "Hotels," in this paper.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—THE UNCONTESTED—THE incontestable superiority of this article for restoring and beautifying the human hair, has won for it a celebrity unprecedented in the history of the Materia Medica. Sold by all dealers, everywhere. LYON, No. 161 Broadway, up stairs.

GREAT SALE OF FURS—MINK, ERMINE, STONE Capes and Cuffs for $10, $20, and $30; Hudson's Bay Sable sets for $40; Stone Marten, and other Furs, in equally low rates. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT—SUCCESS TO HOME MANUFACTURES.—All wool under garments, warranted not to shrink. For sale at McLAUGHLIN'S [illegible] No. 355 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers-st. Sizes, to [illegible] to measure.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Piles and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. SIEBER, Philadelphia.

Western Farm League.—A public meeting of this Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery. All persons desirous of emigrating to the West are particularly invited to attend this meeting, as several communications have been received from the Locating Committee, which cannot fail to encourage persons to join this League. Members, and those who have attended our meetings, are solicited to be present on this occasion. T. W. FIELD, President.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Jan. 8.—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—Constantine the Great and his times.
Jan. 15.—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—Substance and Show.
Jan. 22.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—Trial by Jury.
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

Post-Office, New-York, Dec. 12, 1854.—From and after the 1st of January next the price of letter boxes at this office will be six dollars a year. Some additional boxes have been made which will be rented to such applicants as apply before the whole number is taken.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Mechanics' Institute.—Classes for the Second Course for instruction in Machine, Architectural, Figure and Landscape Drawing, and Modeling, will be formed at the Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Terms, $6 for the Course. Eminent Artists are engaged.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—The last Lecture of the second course, (by Professor HITCHCOCK,) will be given THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-st., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Illustrations of Revealed Religion from Geology."
WM. BACKUS, Chairman Lecture Committee.

Eyesight.—PUBLIC LECTURE.—Subject: The Eye and Spectacles. Illustrations, models, diagrams, and artificial eyes. Lecturer—E. S. FRANKS, Spectacle Maker to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Eye Infirmary. Lecture-room, No. [illegible] Bowery. Time—WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock. Admission 12½ cents.

A Place to Visit during the Holidays.—Take a look inside of the CRYSTAL PALACE. It is still great in its last pulsations. We understand it is still open to the public, at a small charge. Go and see it.

Notice to Butchers and Drovers.—Monday next (Jan. 1, 1855,) being observed as a general holiday, the regular cash sales day for cattle at the Washington Drove-yards will be on TUESDAY, Jan. 2.

Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe per United States steamer PACIFIC, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of December, inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN HENRY POWELL PRYCE.—If the widow of the late Captain Henry Powell Pryce, or his son, will call at No. 65 South-st., they will hear of something to their advantage. Should this notice be seen by any person who can give information regarding either, it will be suitably acknowledged by FOSTER, ELLIOT & CO., No. 65 South-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—The advertiser having very few acquaintances, and being diffident in his temperament, wishes to form the acquaintance of a lady of good looks and fair education, with a view to MATRIMONY. Address D. D., Broadway Post-Office, with place of residence.

DRY GOODS.

MDE. RUTTKAI KOSSUTH has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Skirts, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 129 9th-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, MERINOS,
And all kinds of
DRESS GOODS.
LYONS & JONES, No. 277 Hudson-st.,
(Between Canal and Spring-sts.)
N. B.—Embroideries, &c. Good Kid Gloves, 3s. 6d.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
HOSIERY FOR THE LADIES.
English and German cotton hose, (every size and quality.) Lambswool and worsted hose, (some very superior.) Plain and fancy silk and raw silk hose, (English and French.) Woolen and worsted tippets, &c. &c.
ALSO,
Woolen, silk, lisle thread, plush, union and kid gloves, (plain and lined;) superior Paris made kid gloves, (every size and color.)
AND IN THE GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,
Hose, half hose, and gloves, of all the above descriptions. Lambswool, raw silk and cotton under-garments. Fancy silk and cambric handkerchiefs, fancy fronts. Rich fancy and plain scarfs, cravats, ties, mufflers, &c., &c.
THIS ENTIRE STOCK WILL BE
CLEARED OUT AT BOTH STORES
before the commencement of the New-Year,
AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PROTECTION AGAINST FROSTY WEATHER.
GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
Whitney and Mackinaw (some very heavy.)
Rose and Silk bound (large and beautiful.)
Crib and every other description of Blankets.
Also, an immense quantity of
PLAID WOOLEN SHAWLS,
Long and Square, including the celebrated
Bay State, Waterloo,
Empire State, Glasgow,
and every other make, quality, and style.
All to be disposed of within the next ten days
AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND MERINOES.
Rich plaid and striped silk 3s. 6d.
Heavy satin striped silk just received, cheap at 6s., for 4s.
Broche square shawls, all wool, from $4 to $11.
Broche long shawls, all wool, $10 to $20.
Merinoes, all colors, Lupins make, from 6s. to 10s.
Also delaines, paramettas, wool plaids, black silks, silks for evening dresses, alpaccas, bombazines, linen, damasks; also, mourning prints 6d., Merrimac styles 6d., real Merimac 10d. Our whole stock will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
No. 49 Catharine, corner Madison-st.
DEBEVOISE & RAWSON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. now offer for sale the balance of their immense stock of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
at greatly reduced prices. Their stock comprises the most fashionable and popular styles of the day, all of which has been manufactured and imported expressly for their City trade.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
Just received per ship Sunn, from Calcutta. These desirable goods have been marked at the lowest cash prices, to suit the times, and are now ready for exhibition.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF THE RICHEST EMBROIDERIES IMPORTED THIS SEASON—Just adapted for the holidays, (will be sold for this week only at import price,) consisting of Paris Chimisettes and Sleeves, and Collars and Sleeves in sets; Point, Honiton and Brussels Lace Capes, Scarfs, Chemisettes, Collars, Sleeves, Collarettes and Barbes, (new designs.) Three cases of embroidered and plain handkerchiefs just received at
PETER ROBERTS & CO., No. 375 Broadway.

BRUSSELS POINT LACES.—MILLER & GRANT, No. 271 Broadway, are selling point à l'Aguille, Valenciennes, Honiton and Chantilly laces, at prices much below former seasons; their stock of black thread veils are unequaled in style and prices; also Paris, St. Gaul, and Glasgow embroideries of every description. N. B.—Several articles of a new description of lace just invented, M. & G. being the exclusive agents for it.

EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, &c., FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have still a large assortment of goods, and being determined to close them out, the prices are greatly reduced. Embroidered collars and handkerchiefs, decided bargains, ribbons, scarfs, shawls, silks, merinoes, delaines, prints and all kinds of fancy and domestic dry goods.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 60 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

HOLMES & CO., No. 711 Broadway, will open on Thursday, Dec. 21, a large lot of Lace and Muslin Curtains, purchased at Auction, at prices lower than ever. Also, for Christmas and New Year's Presents, Mouselin de Laines, Calicoes, Fancy and Plain Colored Silk and other goods in great variety, at very low prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The entire stock of laces, embroideries, hosiery, kid gloves, &c., amounting to $35,000, at MADDEN & STEWART'S, No. 770 Broadway, must be sold by 1st January, without reference to cost, in consequence of an alteration in their business at that time. Ladies will find this a grand opportunity to purchase for the holidays.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS AND EMBROIDERIES.—MRS. GAYNOR has just received a splendid lot of handsome collars, under handkerchiefs, &c., suitable for presents. Also, three cases of her elegant fitting French wove corsets, which she will sell at about half the prices usually charged. No. 65 3d-av., near 10th-st.

DRUGS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
KINSLEY & DARLING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 82 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, DYES, &c.
Dealers and consumers desiring choice goods low for cash, will meet satisfaction by consulting their orders to us.
WM. H. KINSLEY, CHAS. W. DARLING.

WHO WOULD BE A BEARDLESS KNAVE? Who so cold as he who shaves? Come and buy of me—Yes, my magical Onguent will force the beard, moustache, or hair to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. I couldn't say more in a month. I sell it for $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 107 Nassau-st.; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

MRS. GARBANATI, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER—In imitation of Nature, No. 71 Greene-st., near Broome.—Ladies' Wigs, &c., made to order, the materials used being strong as well as light. The additional weight on the head is scarcely felt, while their transparency renders them ventilating. Ladies' heads shampooned.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended and competent German Protestant girl, to do general housework, or chambermaid and laundress. Is a good cook; first-rate washer and ironer, and very good to children; has the best of reference from her last employers. Please call, for two days, at No. 1½ Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter in a private family, by a young man who understands his business well. Can give satisfactory reference as to character and ability; is a Protestant, and would prefer being in a Protestant family. A line addressed to J. N., Union-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl in a plain family, to assist in housework, and make herself generally useful. A quiet comfortable home the chief object. Apply to the Matron of Female Servants Home, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two girls, wish to go together, Protestants, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. Call second door south of 50th-st., in Broadway. Can be seen for two days. The best of City reference to be seen.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation on or after the 1st of January, by a young man, competent to take the charge of any set of books. Best of reference given. Address J. C. C., care of White & Bishop, No. 119 William-st.

OYSTERMAN WANTED—Fully competent and willing to perform his duties. None need apply without unexceptionable reference from last place employed. Apply at No. 25 Beekman-st. E. C. MONTGOMERY.

BOY WANTED—To carry out parcels. Must be able to write, and reside with his parents. Good recommendations required. Salary $2 a week.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—To engage, about 12 years of age. Inquire at the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, No. 114 8th-av. One residing with his parents preferred.

NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant nurse, for a baby. The very best of reference required. No. 116 5th-av. from 10 to 12 o'clock.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—Fully qualified to take charge of a retail Drug Store. Address DRUGGIST, Daily Times Office, stating particulars.

50 GENTLEMEN WANTED—To engage in a steady business, from which $5 per day may be realized. Positively no humbug. Address a letter with 12 cents or stamps, or call on BROWN & GORHAM, No. 47 Dey-st., up stairs. Full particulars with specimen sent by return mail.

WAITER.—A place is wanted in a gentleman's family for a complete servant, with suitable testimonials. Apply at grocery No. 511 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new work on a popular subject. Handsome profits allowed.
FRANCIS HART, No. 63 Cortlandt-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can find good board and a pleasant home at No. 126 West 25th-st. House contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—Transient and permanent Board; also room without board. Terms reasonable. No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 27 Hudson-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $2 50.

BOARD WANTED.—A merchant in the lower part of the City, wishes board for himself, wife, and one child, in a genteel private boarding-house. Location must be above 4th-st., and not more than two or three blocks from Broadway or 5th-av. The most satisfactory references will be given and required. Address N. & CO., Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—In the neighborhood of Union-square, by a gentleman and wife. A furnished parlor and bedroom required, with dinner at or about 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, location, &c., Box No. 1,880, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and lady just from the South, with bedroom and parlor, not higher up town than Chambers-st. Full board for the lady and partial board for the gentleman. Terms moderate. Address, for two days, W. M. R., Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A pleasant parlor (frescoed) fronting on Broadway, with a bedroom attached, at No. 829 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Rent, $160 per annum.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY LIST OF BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW READY
THEIR CATALOGUE OF ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD BOOKS,
ADAPTED FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, THE DRAWING-ROOM TABLE, &c.
It will be sent to any address on a post-paid application. An early selection of Christmas presents will insure a good choice. Never before have such desirable books for Christmas presents been published.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JACKSON & MANY
Invite their friends and the public to call and examine their large and elegant assortment of
WATCHES, RICH JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, SILVER-PLATED SETS, URNS, PITCHERS, FRUIT STANDS, CAKE BASKETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
Which they are retailing at manufacturers' prices, to suit the times.
JACKSON & MANY,
No. 150 Bowery, cor. Broome-st.

FIRST AND ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR CHAIRS
AWARDED TO
M. W. KING & SON,
PATENT CHAIR MAKERS,
Nos. 466 and 468 Broadway.
First Revolving Chairs, Recumbent Revolving Chairs, Self-Acting Extension Recumbent Chairs, Dentists' Chairs, Improved Invalid Wheel Chairs, Branch Reading and Writing Desks, and every variety of Mechanical Chairs, for comfort and convenience. Also, by permission, manufacturers of Major Searle's (U. S. A.) Traveling Invalid Chair.
M. W. KING,
W. H. HALLICK, New-York.

PRESENTS FOR THE MILLION.
Just received, per last steamer—
500 French china vases, 2s. each.
200 French china vases, 3s. each.
100 French china vases, 6s. to $3 50 each.
500 coffee cups and saucers, with mottos, &c.
200 children's dining sets, $2.
With a large variety of other cheap and useful presents at about half the usual prices.
50 doz. children's cups and saucers, 2s. per set, for 12 pieces.
J. K. KERR, Cheap China and Glass Store,
No. 513 Broadway, above 11th-st.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS IN SPLENDID BINDINGS,
embracing Ancient and Modern Authors.
ANNUALS, ALBUMS, JUVENILE BOOKS.
FANCY ARTICLES.
Writing Desks, Portfolios, Amusing Games, Gold Pencils and Gold Pens, Backgammon Boards, &c., &c.
T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

GIFT BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ANNUALS, STANDARD POETS, BIBLES, TESTAMENTS.
PRAYER BOOKS, &c., &c., elegantly bound.
JUVENILES, in endless variety.
DIARIES FOR 1855—Eleven different sizes, in various bindings, our editions, the most complete series published.
GAMES of various kinds.
Wholesale and retail by
KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 88 John-st.

THAT ELEGANT PIECE OF FURNITURE WHICH OBTAINED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
Was not sold, as stated in the papers, but is now on exhibition at BROOKS' Warerooms, corner of Fulton and Sands-sts., Brooklyn, where may be found an assortment of elegant furniture suitable for holiday presents, and at low prices.
N. B.—Lace, silk and brocatelle curtains made to order at short notice.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—No. 90 Fulton-st.
FANCY STATIONERY, Writing Desks, (a great variety for ladies and gentlemen,) Card Cases, Porte-monnaies, Tablets, Port Folios, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Reticules, &c., &c. For sale by SLOTE & JAYNES,
No. 90 Fulton-st., near William.

GIFT BOOKS, ANNUALS, &c.—The largest assortment of Annuals, Albums, Gift Books, Juvenile and Toy Books, Papier Mache and Rosewood Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Reticules, Fancy Boxes, Card Receivers, Pearl and Ivory Tablets, Port-Monnaies, Card Cases, Souvenirs, Paper Weights, Bisque Figures, China Ornaments, Backgammon and Checker Boards, Dominoes, Games, Dissecting Maps, Puzzles, Pocket Cutlery, Paper Flowers, Motto Papers and Verses, Children's Tea Sets, Fancy Stationery, &c., &c., together with all kinds of holiday presents, at Bigger's old stand, No. 89 Canal-st., near Broadway.
JACOB SMITH, Jr., Successor.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—BIGGAR, No. 627 Broadway, four doors above Amity-st., and nearly opposite Jones-st., offers his newly imported stock of rich fancy articles, elegant books, games, chess boards, playing cards, juvenile and toy books, motto vases, and papers, at lower prices than he sold for when in Canal-st. He buys nothing at auction, so that he can warrant his goods as being perfect in every respect, and cheaper than the cheapest. The most of them not having been in the store more than a few days. Reticules from 6s. furnished.

HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.
GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled $25
GOLD WATCHES, from .... $30 to 300
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled .... 10 to 60
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated .... 12 to 50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS .... 5 to 25
All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

PICKLED OYSTERS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—I can furnish the best Pickled Oysters in the City of New-York. Please give in your orders early. Oysters sent to any part of the City or adjacent. N. B.—I also furnish boned turkies ornamented.
THOS. DOWNING, No. 3 Broad-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, offer a large variety of useful articles—Diaries and Daily Journals for 1855, Writing Desks, Ladies' Reticules, Gold Pens, Card Cases, Port-monnaies, Portfolios, Cards Cheesmen, Paper Weights, Ink Trays, and every style of fine Stationery, Paper Envelopes, &c.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS THESE HARD TIMES.—Rich velvet cloaks, warranted all silk, at 25 dollars; rich satin cloaks, in all the new styles, at 15 to 25 dollars; rich moire antique trimmed velvet, at 25 to 35 dollars; cloth, in all shapes and colors, 5 to 15 dollars. Marked down to clear out the stock by the close of the season.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—S. CHAMBERS, No. 387 Broadway, near Reade, has opened for the Holidays a new and extensive assortment of ladies' caps, head-dresses, infants', childrens' and ladies' wardrobes, and robes de chambre in great variety and style. All sold at prices to suit the times.

NEW YEAR'S TABLES.—Boned turkeys, jellied hams and tongues, chicken salads, &c., pyramids and ornaments, boxes of plums, citron, almond and pound cakes, beautifully ornamented, Charlotte Russe jellies, &c., prepared by THOMPSON & SON, No. 359 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JOHN K. CURTIS,
LATE WITH D. HARLEY,
Begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has bought out the entire Stock of the late F. B. Crump, No. 22 Bleecker-st., five doors west of Broadway, consisting of a rich and fashionable assortment of
JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, FANCY ARTICLES, MANTEL CLOCKS, &c., &c.,
All of which he now offers at greatly reduced prices.
Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, Knives and Spoons in cases, Gold Lockets, Pencils, &c., &c., suitable for presents.
A large collection of
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FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION.
The Association will also publish and issue to its members each year, the best Literature of the day, consisting of the most popular Monthly Magazines, Reviews, and Pictorial Library works.
THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION for 1854, have the pleasure of announcing that the subscription books for the current year are now open, and that the first annual distribution of Works of Art, contained in the above Gallery, will take place in January next; on which occasion there will be distributed among the members of the Association, free of charge, several hundred superb Works of Art, among which will be the original and world-renowned statue of HIRAM POWERS, THE GREEK SLAVE, purchased at an expense of over $5,000! Also, a large and very choice collection of magnificent OIL PAINTINGS, consisting of the best productions of celebrated American and Foreign Artists, among which are the works of SONTAG, MEEKER, READ, KENSETT, GRISWOLD, CLOUGH, FRANKENSTEIN, and other eminent American Artists, which, with the constant additions made through an agent now in Europe, will render this by far the most complete Gallery of Art in the United States.
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published for disseminating among the members of the Association, for 1854, will consist of the following Monthly Magazines, Reviews, &c., viz.: Harper's, Putnam's, Blackwood, Knickerbocker, Godey's Lady's Book, and Graham's Magazine; together with the following Quarterly Reviews, reprinted in New-York, viz.: Westminster, London Quarterly, North British and Edinburg.
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SEBASTOPOL HAS BEEN BESIEGED [illegible] LAST FEW WEEKS—By the [illegible]
[illegible]

FROM MISSOURI.

Affairs in St. Louis—Meeting of the Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

St. Louis, Thursday, Dec. 21, 1854.

Our underwriters have given notice that the Insurance Companies will take no risks in the present state of the waters. Our city in other respects is as dull as a beetle. No business and no amusements worth attention. The only excitement we have is that of the fire-bells, which ring about six times in twenty-four hours, to give notice that one or more scoundrelly incendiaries are laboring diligently at their calling. This is quite a bore in a city which has been alternately agitated by murders and speculations for a twelvemonth.

The Legislature will assemble at Jefferson City Monday next—Christmas day. The members are likely to be in a glorious humor of course. The two Houses are composed of 61 Democrats, 38 BENTON men and 60 Whigs. The only thing to do which seems to attract much attention is the election of a Senator. This is kept in glorious uncertainty by the condition of parties. Two mysterious organizations are said to have acquired a share of power in the Legislature since the election—the Know-Nothings and a pro-Slavery Society organized to drive the Abolitionists from Kansas, and so quietly conducted that its very name is not known. How far they may vary the aspect of things it is impossible to conjecture. If the election should take place next week I would rather take ATCHISON's chance than that of any one else. He certainly goes into the canvass stronger than any one else, but no one can guess what may be the result of two or three week's trading in such a body.

In other respects this is an important session. All our statute laws are to be revised—additional aid is required by our railroads—more money must be appropriated to prosecute our geological survey—the Bank of Missouri must be rechartered or provision made to wind it up, and a new charter must be made for the city. These are all matters of the deepest interest to us. I think some method will be devised to aid the railroad—I have no doubt the geological survey will be carried on, and I have no doubt the Bank will be rechartered, and the interest law abolished or essentially modified. The revision of the laws will be a farce, of course, entrusted as it must be to a Legislative Committee who are compelled to report during the present session. The city charter will be altered, and our limits extended to include Bremen on the north and Carondelet on the south.

We have no local news. Yours, &c., L.

BRAINARD'S AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.—We have received from Mr. CHARLES H. BRAINARD, the publisher of the "American Portrait Gallery," copies of the portraits of SEWARD, SUMNER, and THEODORE PARKER. They are engraved on stone, and are, in every respect, excellent. As specimens of the lithographic art, nothing superior to them has ever appeared in this country. The likeness of Mr. PARKER is very striking, both from its fidelity and its merit as a picture. The portraits of Messrs. SEWARD and SUMNER are almost equally remarkable. Mr. BRAINARD—who, by-the-bye, is one of the largest print publishers in the country—has also issued portraits of Rt. Rev. MANTON EASTBURN, Bishop of Massachusetts; HENRY J. GARDNER, Governor elect of Massachusetts; Rev. C. M. BUTLER, formerly Chaplain of the Senate at Washington; Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia; JO. GALES, Editor of the *National Intelligencer*; Senator DOUGLAS, of Nebraska fame, and others. The vigor with which his "Gallery" is conducted, and the high degree of excellence he has attained, are creditable alike to Mr. BRAINARD's enterprise and cultivation. The pictures are drawn by Mr. GROZELLIER, of Boston, an artist of great talent in his particular line. They are sold by IDE & DUTTON, of Boston, and by DEWITT & DAVENPORT, of New-York.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR, WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 2, 3, 41 and 29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 26.

Before Judge Betts.

In the case of Sickles *vs.* Young, which is still on trial in this Court, only eleven Jurors appeared at the opening of Court. The missing Juror, who was a relative of Robert Allen, who was accidentally shot by his own revolver which lay under his pillow, mentioned in the TIMES of Dec. 25, had gone to the funeral, and sent word that he should not be able to be in Court. By agreement the case proceeded with the eleven. Professor Mapes was put on the stand as a witness for the plaintiff. His direct examination was concluded and the defence was proceeding with his cross-examination, when he complained of feeling unwell, and the case was adjourned, therefore, until to-morrow morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Dec. 26.

Before Judge Hall.

At the opening of the Court this morning, the case of the United States *vs.* James Monroe, Samuel J. Governeur and Richard F. Kemble was taken up. This suit was commenced in 1834 against James Monroe and his sureties on his taking the office of Assistant Commissary of Subsistence under the act of Congress of March 2, 1821, to recover the sum of $5,000 claimed to be due from him to the United States on a settlement of his accounts. An application was made for a postponement of the cause, but the Court refused it, and an inquest was therefore taken for the amount.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Mitchell, P.J., Roosevelt and Clerke, J.J.

OPINION—PARTNERSHIP—LIABILITY OF DORMANT PARTNER.

Whether or not there can be a partnership for all purposes in the buying and selling of lands, so as to affect a dormant partner, such person will be liable as a partner for services rendered by a clerk in the purposes of the joint business.

Harrison vs. Bonners.—One of the questions discussed in this case, and the one upon which the opinion of the Court is given, was whether one could be liable as a dormant partner who had agreed with another that such other should buy such lands as they pleased in his own name and on his own responsibility, and that the first shall not be responsible for any liabilities or acts of the other, except that so far as the capital should be placed in the hands of the other, that capital should be subject to its proportion of the losses. The opinion of the Court was delivered by

MITCHELL, J.—In 4 Mass. 424, Pitts *vs.* Waugh and Greeley, a note had been given by Waugh in his own name, for land bought in his own name, and it was held that even if it were found that there was a partnership between Waugh and Greeley to buy lands, Greeley would not be liable. The reasons assigned were, that the law as to dormant partners was confined to trade and commerce, and did not extend to the purchase and sale of lands, and that the alleged dormant partner could have no *title to the land*. It is true, he would have no title at law to the land, but (in this State, however it may have then been in Massachusetts,) he would have a title in equity and could enforce it to the land. The Court also said that there was "no evidence offered that Greeley knew of the purchase or did or could derive any benefit from it," although they adopted the broad grounds above stated, as they said, to prevent mistake. Here the dormant partner knew of the purchases, and then received the benefit of them. The Massachusetts Court would probably have ruled differently if such facts had existed in that case. They said that the contract was not signed by any one authorized by Greeley; these acts would probably have been considered by them evidence of authority to sign, and of ratification of the signature.

In Patterson *vs.* Brewster, Havens, and others, (4 Edwd., 352,) a bill was filed to compel persons who had associated for the purpose of purchasing lands, and having the title, in the name of trustees, to pay the deficiencies on bonds and mortgages executed by the trustees to the seller of the lands—the trustees having become insolvent.

The Vice Chancellor inferred that the sale was on the personal responsibility of the trustees, and on the security of the mortgages, and held that if the associates would have been liable, the taking of the bond of the trustees (a higher security) discharged them from this liability, and that a court of equity should not interfere, as the complainant, if he had any remedy, could enforce it at law. The learned Vice Chancellor had, however, previously said in that case that "*it appeared to him that, considering the object of this association, it was not to be deemed a partnership, in the mercantile sense of the term, with the rights, powers, duties, and responsibilities of partners belonging to the associates, under the law merchant;*" that "for the sake of convenience and the easier management of all partnership concerns, whether it be in the trade of buying and selling merchandise, or manufacturing, or *in the business of working lands, either for agricultural or mining* pursuits, one partner has the power to bind all by any contracts he may make which are within the scope of their partnership business; but that this cannot be the law in the mere business of *buying and selling lands.*"

These remarks were not essential to the decision of the case, and the cause was carried to the Court of Appeals; and while it was pending there, Justice Strong, in delivering the opinion—in the result of which the majority of the Court concurred—dissented from the Vice Chancellor in the last part of his opinion, and stated that this opinion of the Vice Chancellor was expressed as a doubt and partial denial only. 2 Comst. 430, Sage *vs.* Sherman. Justice Strong argued strongly in that case that there may be a partnership in buying and selling lands, with all the liabilities of partners, and he quoted the cases of Terrill *vs.* Richards, 1 Nott & McCord 20, Sigourney *vs.* Munn, 7 Conn. 11, Robinson *vs.* McCrowder, 4 McCord 519, Dudley *vs.* Littlefield, 8 Shepley 44, Brady *vs.* Kalkam, 1 Penn. R. 147, Kramer *vs.* Arthur, 7 Barrs Penn. R. 165, as sustaining his views.

Where there is such diversity of opinion, and no decision binding in this State, it is inexpedient to express an opinion unnecessarily in the case before us. It may be that when four or more persons agree to buy lands as tenants in common, and to pay cash for them on the delivery of the deed, neither buyers nor sellers would consider either buyer liable to pay more than his aliquot share; yet if all did not pay in full it is very clear that the seller would not be bound to convey to any. And if the sale was to be partly on credit, it is equally clear that according to the established usage the buyers would be expected to give their joint and several bonds and mortgages on the whole property, for the whole amount left unpaid. So it may fairly be discussed whether, where parties agree to buy and sell lands, and to share the profits, a purchase made by one of them without the approbation of the others, and without their receiving any benefit from it, would bind them, (as they would be bound, if the agreement had related to merchandise,) on the ground that the purchase was within the scope of the general terms of the partnership. But in this case the plaintiff presents himself in a very different character. He was a clerk employed through the active associates to keep the books of the concern, containing the accounts of sales and purchases, and attending to other matters necessary for the transaction of the business into which the associates had entered. Their case can be no better (as against him) than if they had caused the lands to be conveyed to them, and so had become tenants in common of the lands. As tenants in common neither could bind the other by any contract which he alone should make; but if tenants in common have one agent whose business is to collect their rents, and pay out expenses for repairs, taxes, assessments, clerk-hire and office rent, and the whole affair should turn out a loss, his right to recover for that loss and for his services, would be against all jointly and not against each separately, for his proportionate share only. In this it is like lands held by partners for mining purposes. For any matter connected with those purposes, one partner may bind the other, and all are jointly bound, although it might be questionable whether they would be bound jointly for the purchase money of other lands bought for the same purpose, without proof of their assent to the new purchase.

So, although the part owners of a ship are tenants in common and not partners, yet they are jointly liable for repairs and supplies to the vessel and for the wages of the master and crew; and they may be liable as partners by arrangements among themselves, so that one shall have a lien on the share of any other part owner on the funds in his hands for any balance due to him. See 20 J. R., 611, Mumford *vs.* Nicoll.

This claim is not for purchase money of lands bought without the concurrence of the associates, but for mercantile services necessary for all, and rendered for the benefit of all the associates in purchases and sales made for their joint benefit.

The judgment in favor of the plaintiff is affirmed with costs.

SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 26.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Drew vs. Duncan.—Decree, directing the record of the first contract to be cancelled, and also awarding costs and extra allowance to plaintiff, unless defendant stipulate not to bring action for damages to recover back the instalment of $300 paid on signing papers.

East River Bank vs. Adams.—Judgment for plaintiff for principal, interest and costs, and $50 extra allowance.

Mott vs. Dunn.—Demurrer overruled and judgment for plaintiffs, with costs, unless the defendant in 20 days puts in an answer and pay costs of demurrer.

Reily vs. Thomas.—Plaintiff's demurrer is irregular and must be set aside with $10, costs of motion to abide the final event.

Botton vs. Watts.—Judgment for the plaintiff, unless defendant shall, within 20 days, pay the costs and put in answer.

IN CHAMBERS.

ORDERS.

Mathis vs. Vanderbilt, and *Sams vs. Vail.*—Petition granted as to paper and documents written or executed before the death of Van Pelt, but denied as to all the others.

Vandervoort vs. Levy.—Motion to vacate attachment, denied without costs.

Thomas vs. Thomas.—Counsel fee to be reduced to $30 with liberty to apply for an increase in case a divorce should be denied.

Owen vs. Potter.—Motion to examine Carson and Hard denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 26.

Before Hon. Murray Hoffman.

DIVORCE CASE.

Gibbs vs. Gibbs.—The counsel for the plaintiff in this case to-day brought forward a motion to enter up judgment in favor of his client.

The verdict, it will be recollected, was given upon the following questions:

First—Has the defendant, Aaron S. Gibbs, been guilty of adultery in the year 1852 or 1853, and if so, in which year or in what part of the State?

This question the Jury answered thus: Aaron S. Gibbs has been guilty of adultery previous to June, 1852.

Second—If you find any adultery proven, then answer whether it is made out by express proof that such offence has been forgiven by the plaintiff.

Answer—No!

Third—If you find any adultery proven, and not proven by any express testimony to have been forgiven, then answer whether the plaintiff voluntarily cohabited with the defendant after the knowledge of the fact.

For some reason, the Jury neglected to answer this question, but found the following verdict:

"We the undersigned Jurors empannelled in the case of Gibbs *vs.* Gibbs, bring in a verdict for the plaintiff.

"Signed, New-York, Nov. 29, 1854, by

"JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, and eleven other Jurors."

Judge HOFFMAN directed that the papers signed by the Jury should be placed on file, and ordered that ten days' notice of motion for judgment be given to the defendant's counsel by that of the plaintiff. In support of the motion Mr. Busteed put in evidence the affidavits of the 12 Jurors, stating that the third, as indeed all the questions, were only intended to guide them in their deliberations, and not to form a part of their verdict, and that the plaintiff had not voluntarily cohabited with the defendant after knowledge of the fact.

Mr. Ackley ably contested the motion, on the grounds that the answers of the questions were to be part of the verdict, and that the verdict was, therefore, incomplete.

Nor could the Judge order the verdict to be amended, only in cases where the intention of the jury could clearly be determined, or where a mere clerical mistake had occurred.

Neither of these being the case, the Court has not the power to order the verdict to be amended, and therefore a new trial should be ordered. He supported his positions by citing freely and forcibly upon the authorities. Mr. Busteed followed in reply in favor of the motion. The decision of the matter will probably be reserved.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

RIGHT TO SELL PROSPECTIVE LABOR.

Daniel J. Seary vs. Wm. Tye.—This was an action on two promissory notes made by the defendant in favor of the plaintiff—one for $200 and the other for $20, with interest from date. The amount claimed was $237 59. Attached to the pleading was a receipt signed by the plaintiff for $200, being on account of the purchase of a horse and cart, with half the work of the vendor, at a store in Fulton-street. It appeared that the parties were cartmen, and that the plaintiff at the time of the contract had all the carting at the store of Mr. Schenck, a merchant whose business occupied three carts. The plaintiff made a contract for the sale of one horse and cart and half of the work to the defendant, but the horse died shortly after, and a consultation was held between the parties, and it was agreed verbally that an allowance of $50 should be made, so that neither party would suffer. The plaintiff was subsequently taken sick, and the whole of the carting fell to the defendant, as his successor. On the part of the defence it was set up that a contract to sell a license was void in law, and that the plaintiff had no authority from Mr. Schenck to dispose of prospective work. The Judge ruled against the defence, and gave judgment for the plaintiff, damages $237 59, with an allowance of $12 costs.

BOARDING-HOUSE DISAGREEABLES.

Catherine A. Crommelin vs. Henry Rogers.—This was an action brought by a lady who keeps a fashionable boarding-house in Ninth-street, to recover a claim for arrears of rent of rooms and for board, alleged to have been supplied to the defendant, who is a member of a respectable firm down-town, and his wife, from April, 1853, to sometime in the Fall of this year. It appeared from the evidence of the landlady's daughter that Mrs. Rogers came in April, 1853, to select rooms, and made an engagement to come and board at $25 per week, provided the defendant approved of the arrangement. Subsequently the board and rent were reduced to $23, on the understanding that Mr. Rogers would dine down-town; some delay occurred but the defendant and his wife finally took possession in September, and staid until January last, when he left saying that he did not expect to depart so soon, but that his business compelled him to leave the City earlier than he anticipated. The keeper of the house then attempted to get an occupant for the rooms by advertisement, but was not successful until she had expended $25 or $30. The defence set up that a verbal agreement which was to last beyond a year, was void in law, but, the plaintiff's counsel resisted the objection on the ground that possession had not been taken until September. A witness was then called to prove that the lady of the house had instructed her servant not to let the rooms for less than $30 per week, but for which limit the apartment would not have been so long unoccupied. Verdict for plaintiff; damages $324.

THE BAGGAGE OF IMMIGRANT PASSENGERS.

Before Judge Thompson.

Garnier vs. Jordan.—This was an action against the Master of the Havre packet-ship *Stornaway* to recover $160 as the value of a chest of personal baggage in May last. It appeared that the plaintiff took passage on board the ship in question for New-York, and that on her arrival here her baggage could not be found and had not been delivered up to her, or her agents. No defence was set up, and the Court rendered judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, No. 280 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS, and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC RAGS, canvas, bagging and rope, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 270 Water-st.

MARKET REPORTS.

Retail Market Prices.

The supply of produce in market on Tuesday was very small, as but few of the farmers who supply the City came to market on that day, Monday being Christmas. Trade being very dull, the supply on hand was sufficient to meet the demand. No alteration of consequence has taken place in prices since our last quotations.

FRESH MEATS—With the exception of Beef, are in scanty supply, and are a fraction lower. Beef ranges from 7c. to 9c. and Beef Steaks from 12c. to 16c. ℔ ℔. Mutton sells at 8c.@10c.; Veal, 9c.@12½c.; Pork, 10c.; and Veal Cutlets, 16c. ℔ ℔.

SALT MEATS—Corned Beef, 10c.; Smoked Hams, 12c.; Pickled Hams, 11c.; Smoked Beef, 14c.; Jowls, 9c. ℔ ℔. Bologna Sausages 31¼c. ℔ ℔.

City made LARD is 12c. ℔ ℔.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Butter, 22c.@31c. ℔ ℔.; Orange County Butter, of course, stands highest in price, as it is best in quality. Cheese, 10½c.@12½c. ℔ ℔. Sapsago Cheese, 25c. ℔ ℔. Pine Apple Cheese, $1 12½ each.

EGGS are remarkably dear—*four for* 12½c.; by the bbl., five for 12½c.

OF POULTRY and GAME, notwithstanding the immense Christmas sales, there are a "few" left; the prices, therefore, are as follows: Chickens, 10c.@12c.; Geese, 9c.@12c.; and Turkeys, 10c.@14c. ℔ ℔; Ducks of every kind and name are represented, and are sold thus: Tame, 62½c.@$2; Black, 75c.; Red Necks, $1 75; Broad-bills, 50c.@62c.; and Canvas Back, $2 75 ℔ pair; English Snipe sell for $3 50; Quails for $1 50@$2; Robins, 75c.; and Woodcock $6 ℔ dozen; Wild Pigeons, $2 75@$3; Partridges, $1 12½@$1 25; and Prairie Hens, $1 50 ℔ pair. Venison is at from 12½c.@18½c. ℔ ℔.

VEGETABLES—Are at last week's rates. Potatoes are abundant. Beets are 8c., Carrots 6c., Celery 12c.@16c., and Red Peppers 6c. ℔ bunch; Potatoes (Sweet and Irish) 25c.; White and Russia Turnips 18c. and Spinach 8c. ℔ half peck.

FRUITS—Spitzenberg and Greening Apples sell at 25c. ℔ half peck; they are plenty. Cranberries, 18c. ℔ qt.

The assortment of FRESH FISH is not large. Codfish, 4c.@5c.; Eels, 10c.@12c.; Flounders, 6c.; Pickerel, 12c.; Perch, 6c.@10c.; Lobsters, 6c.; Turtle, 12½c.; Smelts, 12c.@15c., and Salmon Trout, 12c.@15c. ℔ ℔.; Crabs, 18c.@25c. ℔ dozen.

In SALT FISH there is no change to note. Prices range from 4c. to 13c. ℔ ℔.; Dry Codfish being at the lower, and Smoked Salmon at the higher figure.

OYSTERS AND CLAMS—No change in price; demand good and increasing. Oysters, (opened) 62½c.@$2; Clams, 37½c.@$1 ℔ hundred.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Dec. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule scarce and quiet, at $7 25@$7 37½ for Pearls, and $6 50@$6 62½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market exhibits no new feature. The day's sales reach 300 bags Maracaibo, at 10½c.@10¾c.; and 400 Bahia, to the trade, at 8c., four months, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Appears quiet, but steady, with sales of 500 bales.

FEATHERS—There were 2,800 lbs. Live Geese taken at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are pretty actively inquired for, and, being still in limited supply, they have again increased in value, closing firmly and buoyant at the improvement. The day's sales reach 5,000 barrels. We quote:

Superfine No. 2	$7 75 @$8 37½
Ordinary State	8 62½@ 8 75
Straight State	8 75 @ 9 00
Favorite State	9 00 @ 9 12½
Mixed Western	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½@ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Common to Good Ohio	9 12½@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 75

Canadian has been purchased to the extent of 1,200 bbls. at $9, in bond, and $10, free, ℔ bbl., indicating an unchanged market. Southern is moderately active and decidedly dearer,—sales having been made of 1,800 bbls. at $9 12½@$9 37½ for mixed to good straight and favorite; with $10@$10 75 for fancy and extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is rare and needed at $6 75@$7 for fine, and $7 75 for superfine, ℔ bbl. We have nothing new to notice in Corn Meal. Mr. F. DELUZE reports, as follows, the Wheat flour

Clearances from New-York, from Dec. 4 to 23, inclusive:

To London	15,718 bbls.	To Amsterdam	50 bbls.
To Liverpool	5,730 bbls.	To Genoa	300 bbls.
To Glasgow	2,311 bbls.	To Australia	3,000 bbls.
To Belfast	500 bbls.	To West Indies	2,035 bbls.
To Havre	1,307 bbls.	To Br. Provinces	4,864 bbls.
To Antwerp	619 bbls.	To So. America	5,060 bbls.

FRUIT—There were 800 boxes Bunch Raisins taken at former figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is very sparingly offered, at prices above the limits of buyers, which restricts transactions. Mr. A. F. DE LUZE records, thus, the Wheat

Clearances from New-York, from Dec. 4 to 23, inclusive:

To London	32,729 bu.	To Glasgow	9,641 bu.
To Liverpool	49,420 bu.	To West Indies	4,449 bu.

Rye is rather quiet and languid, at $1 40 for Jersey, and $1 43 for Northern, ℔ bush. Barley is dull and drooping, being in slack demand. Oats are without essential variation. Corn is plentier, less inquired for, and a shade lower,—the day's sales amounting about 42,000 bush., at 90c.@98c. for low to Prime Western mixed, and rather poor Southern yellow; and 99c. for Southern white ℔ bush. Mr. DE LUZE reports, as follows, the Corn

Clearances from New-York, from Dec. 4 to 23, inclusive:

To Liverpool	414,254 bu.	To Havre	33,310 bu.
To Glasgow	30,051 bu.	To Marseilles	10,805 bu.
To Cork	84,633 bu.	To Antwerp	7,078 bu.
To Waterford	29,866 bu.	To West Indies	600 bu.
To Belfast	16,012 bu.		

HAY—Sales have been reported of 900 bales River at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 18¾ for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.—showing a pretty active and firm market.

HOPS—There were 60 bales now disposed of at 33c.@36c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—The market is still totally inactive, and prices are quite nominal.

LATHS—There is less doing in Eastern, at our previous reduced figures.

LIME—Rockland rules quiet, but is quoted pretty firm. The supply is a very moderate one.

MOLASSES—We have only to notice sales of 80 bbls. Texas on terms not disclosed, the market being quiet, though otherwise unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and heavy at $4@$4 25, ℔ 280 lbs. Sales were made of 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 46c. ℔ gallon, in good shipping order; with 1,500 bbls. common Resin at $1 67½, ℔ bbl., delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive remain quiet at previous prices. Linseed is dull and heavy, but is quoted firm by owners, at our last quotations. Lard has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive, at lower rates. The day's sales embrace only 500 bbls., at $12 62½@$12 75 for Mess; and $12 for prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are unchanged. About 75 boxes clear middle Bacon realized 9½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is quiet, but steady, with sales of 300 bbls. good to prime, at 10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues in fair request, and firm,—the sales reaching 300 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8 50@$11 25 for do. Mess; $15@$15 25 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15@$16 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese are as last noticed.

RICE—Continues very dull and heavy at old prices.

SUGARS—Are inactive and languid, with only retail transactions in Cuba and New-Orleans, mainly the latter, within a range of from 4½@5c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—There is more inquiry for Kentucky, in part for export, at full rates. Other kinds remain as last noticed. The past few day's sales include 230 hhds. Kentucky at 5½c.@8½c.; 65 cases Seed Leaf at 5½c.@10c. ℔ ℔., and 10 cases Florida on private terms.

WHISKY—The market is rather dull and heavy. We have only to report sales of 230 bbls. Ohio and Prison, mostly at 39c. cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 20,000 bushels Corn, at 3½d.@3¾d., in ships' bags; 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 4d.; 70 bales Sea Island Cotton, at ¼d. ℔ ℔.; 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s., and 20 tons Lard, at 12s. 6d. For London, there were shipped 100 tcs. Beef, at 5s.; 400 bxs. Cheese, at 25s. ℔ ton, and 2,200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 2s. 9d. For Glasgow, there were taken 50 tons Logwood, at 22s. For California, measurement goods were being engaged at 25c.@30c. in vessels just put on, and 35c.@40c. in vessels advanced in loading, ℔ foot.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,

THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,

is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free.

GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

TO PRINTERS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

(Established in 1823.)

No. 29 Spruce-st.

A large assortment of all kinds of TYPE on hand, PRESSES, CHASES, COMPOSING-STICKS, STANDS, IMPOSING-STONES, CASES, GALLEYS, INKS, BRONZES, &c., for cash or approved paper.

Old type received at 9 cents a pound, in exchange for new.

CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

This paper is printed on type manufactured at the above foundry.

GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS.—GAS FIXTURES, Foreign and Domestic; SOLAR LAMPS, LANTERNS, GIRANDOLES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS; FLUID and CAMPHENE LAMPS, of the newest patterns. Also WICKS, SHADES, &c., for sale on favorable terms for cash, by THOMAS F. PHILLIPS, No. 130 William-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....134 William-st.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST-WETTER. (Importer)..........19 Broad-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

S. SHAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).........69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KONIGSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers)....43 John-st.
CHARLES FRICKERT.............27 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO., (Imp's and Man'f's).....87 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO....30 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.

C. ZINN & CO., No. 53 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Architects.

F. DIAPER..............49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH......643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Coil.

J. L. WAUGH.............112 Franklin-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

WALTER R. JONES, Jr.............30 Wall-st.

Architects.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).........281 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO....Manufactory, 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.

Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps...234 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.............119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S..............250 South-st.
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM...........No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY..............No. 63 Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) No. 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN, (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) No. 601 Broadway—Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Wares, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.

C. G. EVERITT, (Sole Proprietor.)—Manufacturing Emporium, No. 26 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also, Druggists' tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY..........No. 379 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) No. 62 Vesey-st.

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J. GURNEY...............No. 349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Geffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK, (Manufacturer)....No. 192 Pearl-st.

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BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st. New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here)..........75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND..........239 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers))...279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)...38 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. N. GIMBREDE.....588 Broadway and 8 Metropolitan Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK....309 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD...............120 Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)..78 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).........34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Manuf's)...50 Fulton-st.

Furs.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.

W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Son,) No. 891 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO.......4 South, and 56 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 50 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD..........440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO...............144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th, and 149 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, Otis' Patent)...........343 Broadway.

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Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).........77 Maiden-lane.
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BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf....35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.........75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE...............106 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO'S. (Importers)..........61 Barclay-st.

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C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers)......11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW............161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS..............120 William-st.

Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.

CAMERON & BUTT, (Importers)..............16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO., (Importers)..........62 and 64 Pine-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

R. M. SEGEE, (Imp. of Manf.)..cor. 12th-st. 330 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.

AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 307 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.............283 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS....378 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON, (and Fireworks)....63 Maiden-lane.

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S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

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A VERY BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-OCTAVE $350 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE is offered for $255, including stool. Made to order eight weeks since, by the best City makers, of superior tone and finish, new style of case, finished back, &c. Is perfect every way, with makers' full guarantee. It can be seen at No. 6 College-place, after 9 o'clock, until 3 P. M., for three days. Owner sails for Cuba Saturday.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES—Just in from our factory, will be sold at a great reduction from former prices, for cash or short time. These instruments are not surpassed for fullness and sweetness of tone, or for long standing in tune, by any in the market. BENNETT & CO., No. 261 Broadway.

ARE OUR READERS AWARE—That at No. 441 Broadway can be procured at a small price the best Piano-Fortes in market? Also, that the Grand Diagonal Piano of A. W. LADD & Co., with their new action, are pronounced the best square Pianos in existence. Sole agency of CARHART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodions at No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES manufactured by JOHN P. WAKE & CO., No. 33 Barclay-st., fully warranted equal to any in the world, and at the lowest factory prices, for cash or approved paper.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos very cheap.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS—Unrivaled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted.

GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

THREE FIRST CLASS 7 OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES (one with carved legs,) warranted in every particular, will be sold low. Apply at No. 15 5th-av.

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A SPLENDID PIANO WONDERFULLY CHEAP.—Is rosewood, 7-octave, of the finest tone and workmanship. As it must be sold; it is offered for $175, and warranted. Apply No. 54 Great Jones-st., near the Bowery.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 110 3d-av., corner 14th-st.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Evening lessons given upon Boehm and other flutes, at No. 216 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

FURS.

ELEGANT AND RICH FURS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 JOHN-ST., Importer and Manufacturer,

takes great pleasure in announcing to his customers and the public generally, that he has prepared a very choice assortment of Furs, made in his well known style, from Sables, Martens, Russian and East Main Minks, Royal Ermines—in fact every kind that is durable and desirable—such as he can warrant, for he will sell no other.

His styles of Mantillas, Cardinals, Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Muffs, are all of the latest patterns. Every article will be sold at the lowest prices, for he can sell a good set of Furs from $3 50 to $6.

Buyers are invited to examine his assortment, for it would be impossible to give a full description of his Stock, and they will not regret calling at No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new four-story houses, Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21, 28th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels and Croton water, from first to fourth stories; bay windows, cut glass doors, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 4th and 6th-avs.) Price moderate. If sold, $5,500 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenants. A person will be in attendance in No. 15 from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 82 West 20th-st., or W. E. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

$4,000 WORTH OF WINTER CLOTHING WANTED IN EXCHANGE, at wholesale prices for a new dwelling house, two story and basement. Price $1,600, and eight lots in Brooklyn. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway. Parties wishing to effect exchanges of personal property for real estate, or real estate for personal property, or bank, railroad, or insurance stocks, will do well to apply as above.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ALBANY.—The 3-story basement and attic house No. 61 Westerlo-st., with or without the furniture, is offered for sale or to let; or it would be exchanged for railroad securities or other property. Apply to W. AUSTIN, No. 11 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first class 4-story brownstone house in East 19th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, size 25x65, lot 100. Also, many others of same class. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

CHEAP HOUSES AT $8,000—In 28th-st., near Madison-av., and 19th-st. near 2d-av., and Stuyvesant-square, 3-story and basement; size 22x54; lot 100. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on the finest avenue in the village of Astoria, L. I., convenient to the steamboat, ferry and stage routes; a double house nearly new and in good order, conveniently arranged, lighted with gas, supplied with filtered rain water, and other modern conveniences. The lot is about 180 by 260 feet, neatly laid out with trees, shrubs, and contains also a large ice-house. Address M. P. DAYTON, No. 62 Cedar-st.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—With buildings, outhouses, &c., in Sullivan County, embracing 748 acres of land situate but three miles from Canal and Erie Railroad. Price $2,600; for which will be taken in exchange lumber, hardware, bricks, or any description of building materials, or any good bank, insurance or railroad stocks. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway. Dwelling house 22x32 with good sized parlor, sitting room and kitchen, and six chambers.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—The subscriber has the control of a fine block of lots, near Atlantic Ferry, Brooklyn, which can be bought at long credit, or obtained on a perpetual lease. The property is unincumbered, and can be so cut up as to make room for twenty-one neat houses, which can be built cheaply and will rent well. Carpenters, masons and others, by combining, may put them up almost without any money. Apply to JOHN SEXTON, Architect, Platt's Building, No. 122 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn, located in Connecticut. It is in high cultivation, complete in improvements, with the utensils of husbandry. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 51 Maiden-lane.

200 LOTS IN BROOKLYN—Will be exchanged for a farm.

100 lots in Brooklyn for Illinois lands.
64 lots at Harlem, with a country seat, for good stocks.
64 lots at Harlem for City improved property.
75 lots with country seat, below 100th-st., for City improved property.

Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

305 ACRES—Only ten miles from the city of Rochester, on the Limestone Ridge, being a first-class wheat farm, will be exchanged for real estate in this City. Apply immediately to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

FIVE LOTS—North side of 36th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., will be exchanged for a good house worth $15,000. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

PEW FOR SALE—Eligibly situated in Christ Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Will be sold very low by HENRY HAVILAND, No. 23 John-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A first class three-story and basement house with all the modern improvements, in a first rate neighborhood up town. For lots on 1st, 2d or 3d avs., call on Tuesdays and Thursdays, evening, at 8 o'clock, corner of 4th-av. and 30th-st., Mr. TURNER.

HOUSE TO LET.—The house No. 44 Vesey-st.; also, rooms and bedrooms; also, one barn and eight lots on 3d-av. and 38th-st.; also, at Haverstraw three brick yards and two houses with 40 acres of land attached. Apply to MICHAEL ALLISON, No. 48 Vesey-st.

TO LEASE TO FLORISTS.—For a term of years, at a moderate rent, a house and 20 lots of land at Astoria. Also, a number of vacant lots, in parcels to suit. The land is of first quality, and in the immediate vicinity of the gardens of Messrs. Thorburn, Bridgeman, Buchanan, Marc, Donardi, Mantel and Wilson. For terms and further particulars apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, second story.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 163 Cliff-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—Three lofts, each 50 by 70 feet. Inquire on the premises, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden, and nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church.

This beautiful new Hotel, in the heart of Broadway, will supply a great desideratum to travellers and the public in general—first-class accommodations in the best quarter of the City, at very low rates.

The subscriber now announces to the public that he has concluded a negotiation with his landlord, CHAS. H. SMITH, Esq., counselor at law, of the law firm of Charles H. Smith & Bellows, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, whose name I am permitted to refer to in this connection as a guarantee that what I offer may be relied upon, by which the new white marble building adjoining on Broadway and the corner, 100 feet on Houston-st., will soon be added to the "SMITHSONIAN," and will present together an architectural pile as stately as any on Broadway, enlarging the establishment to three times its present capacity, and affording accommodations for 400 guests. There will also be provided suites of rooms for families. The house will be thoroughly heated by steam pipes of the most approved construction, securing thus a most pleasant atmosphere, and obviating every danger of fire, the fire apparatus being located off the premises and under the ground. The Dining Saloon will be 25 by 109 feet on the first floor on Broadway, with private dining rooms adjoining, and meals furnished as ordered, at prices graded to suit the convenience of those inclined to economy as well as the tastes of those more extravagant. ☞ AND, WITH ALL THIS, LET ME ASSURE THE PUBLIC THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT SHALL NOT BE SURPASSED FOR THE RESPECTABILITY, DECORUM, ORDER, NEATNESS, ATTENTION, AND COMFORT, WITH WHICH IT SHALL BE CONDUCTED. The necessary works to adapt the new buildings to the purposes designed are in a state of rapid forwardness, and will be completed by 1st February, of which due notice will be given; AND IN THE MEANWHILE THE ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE PRESENT SMITHSONIAN WILL NOT BE INTERFERED WITH, AND MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS ARE INVITED TO CONTINUE THEIR FAVORS AS HERETOFORE. HENRY KOPMAN.

TO TRAVELERS.—DRAPER'S HOTEL, Sackville-st., Piccadilly, London, England. Families and gentlemen visiting England, will find at the above establishment elegant apartments, combined with moderate charges, and their comforts studied by the proprietress, Mrs. DRAPER. This Hotel is situated in the best part of London, being near all public amusements, operas, theatres, &c., &c.; a good coffee room for gentlemen and servants, charged in the bill. American papers taken in.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and stock, with a five years' lease, of a Hotel doing a good business, both of city and country trade, from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey States; situated in a good location, being near the principal market of the City, and railroad and steamboat landings. For further information, address C. G. THOMPSON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN R. YALE.

COAL.

LIVERPOOL ORREL COAL, AFLOAT—Discharging a cargo of Halliburton's Orrel Coal, imported for family use, and will be sold at the lowest market price, direct from the ship; also for sale, Cannel, Lehigh and Peach Orchard Coals. HENRY REEVE,

Cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West-sts.

COAL.—J. L. WORTH, Coal Dealer.—Yard, corner of 26th and Thompson-sts. Down-town office, No. 83 Wall-st., second story, in the rear.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE.

TAXES OF 1854.—Notice is hereby given that one per cent. was added on the 1st of December on all taxes unpaid at that date, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December, on all taxes then unpaid. Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 31st day of August, 1854.

HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND OTHERS.—N. REEVE & CO., of New-York City, have this day made and delivered to us a general assignment of their property for the benefit of creditors. Creditors will please present their demands, and debtors make their payments to either of the undersigned, without delay.—New-York, Dec. 19, 1854.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, No. 68 Wall-st.
U. SOUTHERLAND, 56 West 20th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av., has now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-st., teaches Double Entry in a practical, business like manner. He gives the best commercial forms instead of useless "text-book theories," and guarantees to make elegant writers and book-keepers in a short time or return the money. Terms this week very moderate.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.—open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M. Evening Class at 8 o'clock. JOHN WOOD, Director. Sparring taught by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 156 Macdougal-st.)

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4 West 20th-st., two doors from 5th-av. The second term will commence Nov. 20.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirees as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL—No. 609 Broadway.—Separate instruction for beginners; also, for those who have partially learned. The new Term will commence after the Holidays. All dances taught in the quickest possible time. The next Fashionable Hop, Jan. 3. Great preparations are making for the Ball of the Season, Feb. 13. Music by Noll. All applications to be made at No. 274 Bowery, Bookstore.

E. BURNTON.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, corner of South 3d-st. and 4th-st., Williamsburg, L. I.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 15. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st day of January. The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on property worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 23, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1854.—The semi-annual interest of four (4) per cent. on the construction stock of their Companies will be paid in cash, at their office, on and after the second day of January next.

A dividend of five (5) per cent. on the remaining stock of the above Companies, has been declared by the Directors out of the net earnings for the six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after the 15th day of January next, to the old or full stock of the Companies, the earnings of the Roads having been appropriated to the construction of the new lines.

The transfer books of the construction stock will be closed from this day to the 3d day of January next, and the transfer books of the remaining stock will be closed from the 4th to the 15th day of January. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to the depositors on or after the 15th January, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, from the first of January. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 10th January, 1855, (during the hours of business of the bank,) upon all sums of $5 and upwards and less than $500, and 4 per cent. per annum upon all sums of $500 and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st of January next.

All interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor as principal.

The Bank is open for the transaction of business every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Hon JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.

WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Dec. 23, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Manhattan Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—No. 73 6th-av., corner Waverley-place.—Depositors are notified that all moneys deposited on or before SATURDAY, the 13th of January, 1855, will draw interest the same as if deposited on the 1st day of said month. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars.

WM. MANDEVILLE, President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The President and Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. for six months, ending the 30th inst., payable to the Stockholders at the Bank on and after the 2d day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this day to the 1st of January. By order of the Board of Directors. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on or after Tuesday the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until said day. By order of the Board.—New-York, Dec. 22, 1854.

H. MEIGS, JR., Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.

A DIVIDEND of three and one half per cent. has this day been declared payable to Stockholders on the 2d January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th instant till the day of payment.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1855.

S. VAN DRYER, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1854.

DIVIDEND—MARKET BANK.—The President and Directors of the Market Bank of the City of New-York have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on the [illegible] day of January [illegible]. The transfer books will be [illegible].

By order. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the PEOPLE'S BANK, of the City of New-York, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable on the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1854. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1854.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. (4) on the capital stock of this bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, the 2d of January next.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

THE JANUARY INTEREST—On the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California, will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 31 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 1st January, 1855.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign—Dealers can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 85 Water-st.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Those having Harper's, Putnam's, Godey's, Graham's, and other Periodicals, would do well to send them to [illegible] Bookbindery, where they will be bound in a neat and durable manner, and with despatch. The country trade solicited. A liberal discount made to carriers and the trade. Persons sending volumes from the country to bind, must prepay the express charges, and be particular in giving directions for binding.

[illegible] WEAVER & THORNE, No. 41 Fulton-st., New-York.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other grapes ever grown. Samples of the grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the roots and vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

THE SINE QUA NON FOR CORRESPONDENTS is SMITH & BUTLER'S PATENT LETTER and INVOICE FILE—Once adopted, its permanent use is almost invariably secured, and a thousand testimonials to its commanding usefulness might be easily obtained from consumers. All who desire to economize their time and labor, should immediately call and purchase. Prices for Cap, Foolscap, Letter and Bill Size, $1 [illegible]; prices for Cap, Foolscap, Letter and Bill Size, 200 leaves, $1 25.

R. T. YOUNG No. 140 Fulton-st., 2d story.

EDWARD A. FRASER, COUNSELOR AT LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for the States of New-York and Connecticut, No. 223 Broome-st., New-York. Titles of real estate searched, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

BANK NOTICES.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE SOUTH.

COPARTNERSHIP.

MACHINERY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

FINANCIAL.

MEDICAL.

INSURANCE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

Yesterday afternoon, the Judicial inquiry respecting the twelve Belgian convicts or paupers, now confined in the City Prison, was commenced before Justice [illegible], at the Halls of Justice. [illegible]

[illegible]

[COMMUNICATED.]

Dr. Sanborn's Treatment of Consumption.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

By publishing in your columns the following brief history of my case, and its successful and permanent cure by Dr. G. D. SANBORN, of the New-York Lung Institute, you will confer a great favor upon many friends who have watched my disease from its commencement, and are witnesses to my complete restoration to health. November 18 I wrote to Dr. SANBORN a clear history of my case—its duration, character of the expectoration and cough; my disease was nearly of one year's duration, and, in the meantime, I had been treated by several prominent physicians of this city, and had, besides, swallowed every nostrum I had ever heard of with no benefit whatever. I had been blistered, and used antimony upon my chest so long that it was completely scarred, and my stomach had been so excessively drugged that the sight of any article of the kind was most offensive. At this time, I heard of Dr. SANBORN, of your City, who, it was said, was effecting the most astonishing cures of consumption by the "Inhalation of Medicated Vapors." I immediately placed myself under his care and treatment, for at once it seemed rational and practical. The result is, a complete cure of my disease, and now I have no cough nor expectoration. Dr. SANBORN allowed no medicines of any kind to be taken into the stomach, which has been the only method of treatment for the last three thousand years. To those who are similarly affected, and are being murdered by swallowing drugs, I most earnestly advise them to place themselves under Dr. SANBORN's treatment, as used at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.

W. J. FOWLER,
Clerk of Queen of the West.

[Communicated.]

"CONSUMPTION CURABLE."—Under the above pertinent heading, which in itself speaks an eloquent language to thousands, the West Killingly (Ct.) *Telegraph* of the 14th inst. publishes valuable testimony in favor of "Inhalation" in the treatment of Consumption. The extraordinary success which has attended the practice of Dr. R. HUNTER, No. 828 Broadway, who first introduced this method to the public in this country, establishes beyond all controversy the fact that this terrible disease is no longer to be regarded incurable. The following is the article from the *Telegraph*, to which we invite the attention of our readers:

CONSUMPTION CURABLE.—We have read in the *Home Journal* of the 18th ult., a letter from ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., of New-York City, descriptive of a novel but rational and scientific treatment of lung diseases, by inhalation—the method having been introduced into the United States by himself but a few years since. [illegible]

We have not written this merely for the purpose of recommending a worthless system; we never saw Dr. H., nor is he, so far as we know, aware that we ever heard of him or his practice; we have written from motives of pure philanthropy, and that the public in this vicinity may know that in one instance, at least, this method of treatment has done all and more than it claimed ability to do.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The fact is significant when we see importers and jobbers of dry goods buying their goods for family use at HEARN, CRAVE & CO'S., No. 391 Grand-street. Knowing their own stock will command its par value when money is easier and trade more flourishing, they can better afford to pay the prices of the above house than use their own stock. But as these prices will not remain but a few more days longer, those who wish a rich shawl, silk, Lyons velvet, Saxony or Thibet plaid, [illegible], merino, parametta or muslin delaine, had better pay a visit to No. 391 Grand-street, at the earliest moment. Delay is generally considered dangerous, and in this case those who design purchasing will find it doubly so.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Open every day, and free to visitors.—The Phrenological Cabinet, or Museum, No. 308 Broadway, where may be seen casts from the heads of our most distinguished men, also skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Egyptian Mummies, pirates, robbers, murderers, and thieves; also Paintings and Drawings of the most celebrated individuals, living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this Museum an agreeable place to visit. Examinations, when desired by Prof. FOWLER, Phrenologist.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, and author of a treatise on diseases of the sexual system, devotes his attention exclusively to office consultations and to operative surgery at No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 10, 12 to 2, and 7 to 8, evenings. Rupture, Piles and Fistula cured without the knife or ligature, and by a process nearly painless. Every case presents, on examination, the assurance of success or failure; the cure is, therefore, warranted. When necessary, patients are received at the private hospital of Dr. D., in Fourteenth-street; most cases, however, require no confinement.

[Advertisement.]

REAL LIFE-SIZE.—The only real life-size PHOTOGRAPHS, made really on canvas, and finished in oil, are those done by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. Call and see them, and observe that they are not taken on paper and pasted on the canvas. Every style of picture taken in any kind of weather.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND SALE OF WINTER CLOTHING.—$100,000 worth of fine fashionable clothing manufactured by three of the leading houses in Broadway, for sale at 25 per cent. under cost of manufacture, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The finest Photographs ever produced in America—perfect without retouching—at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway. Life, cabinet and miniature sizes, colored in the highest style of art.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Written descriptions of character day and evening. Museum free to visitors. Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Hydropathy and Phonography, by FOWLERS and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

OPEN NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—

BRADY'S National Galleries Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ROB ROY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—"Rob Roy," the famous and beautiful operatic play, with Mr. J. R. Scott as the outlaw, will be performed at Barnum's Museum this afternoon and also this evening. Hadaway plays *Baillie Nicol Jarvie*, and Miss Mestayer *Diana Vernon*.

☞ No less than forty-four persons took out their first papers for naturalization, in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 26, SARAH M. GALE, in the [illegible] year of her age.

[illegible]

At Nice, Italy, on Monday, Dec. 4, whither he had gone in pursuit of health, ALBERT G. [illegible], of this City, in the [illegible] year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 26.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Dec. 26—P. M.

The day has been an unusually active one among the Bankers, Brokers and Foreign merchants. The latter, receiving the back mails from Europe of ten days together, by the *Washington* and *America*, had only a few business hours after the holiday to prepare the return correspondence by the *Pacific* sailing to-morrow. There was a large amount of January coupons, on State, Railway, City and other loans, and a considerable sum of United States Stocks for redemption at Washington were received for foreign account, generally, we learn, with orders to reinvest the proceeds in other American securities. The return mail by the Steamer to-morrow will be a heavy one, and there was quite a revival in the business of European Exchange this forenoon. The supply of bills was more than ample, and leading Banking-houses submitted to draw, when large sums were wanted, at 107½@107¾. The extreme rates, including every variety of signature and amounts, were 106@108 on London; 5.17½@5.25 on Paris. Most of the transactions on the former were done between 107½@107¾. The Bremen steamer is reported to bring a cargo of Continental and English light goods, worth three million dollars, or £600,000, but we have reason to believe that the entries at the Custom-House this week will show no such amount from this cargo. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $303,306, of which $200,000 was by transfer from Charleston and New-Orleans, through the City Banks, the Government taking the money here, and paying a similar amount to the corresponding Banks at the points named. The disbursements were $236,261, leaving the regular balance $3,657,317. A transfer from this balance will be made in a few days to the Interest Department of the Government Office, to pay the January dividend, about $1,000,000, on the Government Debt registered at New-York. The deposits of California Dust and Bars, at the Assay Office, were large to-day from the steamer *George Law*. The Treasurer will advance the Coin upon them as soon as the assay of value can be made, which will be on Wednesday, to-morrow. The office has received to-day an accession of coined Gold from the Mint at Philadelphia; the proceeds of previous deposits.

The Stock Exchange opened with a fair degree of buoyancy, and advanced, under some fluctuations through the day, 1@2 ⅌ cent. on the list generally, as compared with the Second Board sales on Saturday. State Stocks were decidedly firm, Virginias 91 at the close, Missouris 88, and Kentuckys 97. Illinois Central Mortgages rose to 64½, the sales, as usual of late, quite large; Erie Incomes 95, and Erie Third Mortgage 80@80½. The aggregate sales of State Loans and Railway Bonds were $110,000. The list of Railroad Shares and Cumberland Coal was 1½ ⅌ cent. dearer on Erie, 1 ⅌ cent. on New-York Central, 2 ⅌ cent. on Reading, 1½ ⅌ cent. on Harlem, and 1½ on Cumberland. Hudson River was not active, only 400 shares at 29@34½, about the closing prices of Saturday. Canton Land Company and Nicaragua Transit participated in the general rise of the market. The closing transactions of the afternoon were something less firm than the top rates. Among the purchases of New-York Central were 250 shares for Foreign account, which went into English names. Delaware and Hudson Canal Shares sold at 107 ex-dividend, and there was a good request for Pennsylvania Coal, at 93@93½ cash, and 94 at 30 days.

With the single exception of a few demand loans at 7 ⅌ cent., Money was about as dear to-day as at any time during the season. First-class unquestionable paper, strictly such, is done at 12@15 ⅌ cent., 60 days to 3 months, but very fair names are difficult to pass under 18 ⅌ cent. Withal, however, we hear of few failures within the past week or ten days. Great efforts are making by parties having Real Estate, Building and other engagements outside the ordinary commercial business of the City, to sustain their credit and to keep up the values, in many cases undoubtedly extravagant, upon which, for a year or two past, they have estimated their fortunes as profits. It is [illegible] considerable amount of paper forced on sale from the [illegible] that make the market so dear. Our large Banks discount beyond their daily receipts at the risk of losing their Specie to other cities, and the Foreign Bankers show no willingness to-day to part with their Exchange on any other terms than for cash. The Kentucky Banks have been drawing some Specie to make themselves strong against an ingoing circulation, and the Banks of Baltimore want Specie preparatory to their 1st January showing to the Maryland Legislature.

The January dividends are being rapidly announced and prepared for. The President of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, we are advised by letter to-day, is on his way from St. Louis to pay off $300,000 County of St. Louis temporary Bonds, the taxes having been promptly paid in by the people, on direct and special assessment. He will also pay the January Coupon on that portion of the State Bonds of Missouri issued to his Company. The other State interest is cared for by the Bank of Commerce. The Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Company pays 4 ⅌ cent. half-yearly interest on their new Construction Stock on the 2d of January, and divide 5 ⅌ cent. in full paid Stock on the 15th in lieu of cash dividend upon the half year's earnings, which have been used on the new line in lieu of the unsold Bonds of the Company. The little Miami Road pursue the policy of passing the dividend. The President, in a Circular to the Stockholders, states that the earnings of the Road have been applied to the construction of the second track. The profits of the half year are understood to be about 5 ⅌ cent. It was deemed advisable, as the capital is nearly full, to repeat, as in June last, a Stock dividend. The Continental Bank pays a half-yearly dividend of 4 ⅌ cent. on the 2d of January. New-York Exchange Bank, also 4 ⅌ cent. The Erie Railroad Coupon on the Convertible Loan of 1862 is to be paid at the Manhattan Bank, and the same Bank pays on a large amount of the New-York State Debt. The State Agent of Ohio has received nearly or quite the whole sum for the January interest. The Reading Railroad exhibit, soon forthcoming, is understood to be the basis of a division in Stock of 10 or 12 ⅌ cent.

The Continental Circular of Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., for the steamer of to-morrow, quotes Foreign bills irregular, within this range:

On London	106½@108	On Bremen	78½@78¾
On Paris	5.16¼@5.21¼	On Hamburg	36¼@36½
On Amsterdam	41 @ 41½	On Antwerp	5.18¾@5.23¾
On Frankfort	41½@41¾		

Another Continental firm, Messrs. MARIE & KANE, say of the Stock market:

The fluctuations for the past fortnight have generally been on a small scale. Since a week the tendency has been decidedly of an upward character, and this movement has to-day received a new impulse from the favorable intelligence brought by the *America* from Liverpool, 9th inst. The complete cessation of specie shipments, in concert with the increased metallic basis of our banks, has imparted a cheerful feeling, and inspires the belief that the New Year, without immediately bringing about a restoration of the past prosperity, will at least not witness the lowest prices, the sacrifices and the multiplied disasters of the year 1854. It must, however, be borne in mind that since three weeks the excess of California receipts over specie shipments is $2,000,000, that the Sub-Treasury has redeemed $1,700,000 of Government securities and that notwithstanding this the increase of the specie reserve of our Banks is only $1,300,000. The difference of $2,300,000 has gone into the interior of the country and into general circulation, partly as a substitute for paper currency, and partly to be hoarded away rather than leave it in the Savings Banks. This last disposition is already on the decline, and must soon cease. State Stocks have become scarce and have risen. The new Erie Loan will doubtless be negotiated at a minimum of 80 ⅌ cent., but so long as this is not a fact accomplished the securities of the road seem destined to flag.

Messrs. CAMMANN & Co. say to their European Correspondents, by this opportunity:

The supply of first-class securities does not exceed the demand at present rates, and several descriptions of State Stocks are comparatively scarce. There is, generally speaking, no disposition to force sales of railroad stocks and bonds, as the improved system of management, and the continued large receipts of the leading lines lead to the belief on the part of holders, that they must before long recover from the present extreme depression. * * *

During the last ten days a large amount of Government Stocks have been forwarded to the Treasury Department for redemption. The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury for their purchase expire on 31st inst. It is not expected that they will be immediately renewed. A bill passed by the Senate, at the last session of Congress, is now before the House of Representatives, appropriating $6,500,000 to the payment of the Texas debt, in lieu of the $5,000,000 of 5 ⅌ cent. bonds, due in 1865, heretofore set aside for that purpose, but not accepted by the State. Should this appropriation be made, it will absorb a large part of the surplus at present in the Treasury.

The Cotton Circular of Messrs. UHLHORN & FREDERICKSON reports the export of the crop to the present date, from all points to foreign States, at 440,000 bales, against 308,000 bales same period last year. The excess to Great Britain alone is 105,000 bales. The receipts since 1st September, 783,000 bales against 762,000 bales this time last year. Orleans middling, 8¼c.; Mobile, 8¼c.; Uplands, 8¼c. Of the New-York market, they say:

There has been a better feeling observable in the transactions of the past week, and an advance has taken place on all grades of fully ⅛c. ⅌ lb., owing mainly to our much reduced stock, and the small amount now on the way from Southern ports. The disposition of holders to realize at the commencement of week attracted the attention of shippers, and much the larger portion of the week's sales have been for export. Purchases for the home trade continue on a moderate scale—the demand for the manufactured article being restricted, and the continued stringency of our Money Market causing our own spinners to buy for immediate uses only.

The *America's* telegraphic advices, *via* Halifax, received here on Saturday afternoon, reporting sales, for the week ending Dec. 8, of 48,610 bales, and quoting ⅛d. ⅌ lb. decline on the better grades—the lower qualities unaltered—together with an increase of business at Manchester, and a report of the Austrian alliance with the Western Powers. These accounts are, in the main, favorably considered; and it is hoped, although not generally believed, that a state of affairs more in accordance with humanity may result from the alliance. In this market the effect has been an increased firmness on the part of holders, but shippers are not disposed to go on at the advance asked. The sales since the 15th we estimate at 5,000 bales, market closing steady at the above quotations.

The Australian Markets.

We have been allowed to make the following extracts from the Circular of Messrs. THOMAS GARDNER, & Co. Australia:

MELBOURNE, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1854.

Our market continues to be in the receipt of an over-importation of goods, the present entries showing, as they have for the last two months, importations at double the rate of consumption. English and Scotch houses have sent enormous invoices of unsuitable goods which have been and are to be forced off in competition with well-selected goods, at heavy losses, which will probably put an end to such random shipments. The merchants of Sidney, Adelaide, and Hobart Town, complain of the same state of trade. We would call the attention of our correspondents to some particular articles, which, if they find have not recently been sent forward in large quantities, we think would come to a good market. They are: Corn Brooms, selling at ——; American choice Gunpowder, ⅌ lb., at 1s. 9d. Lumber, tongued and grooved ⅌ 1,000 feet, £22.

The season for Summer Boots and Shoes has arrived, but the stocks are too large. Confectionery is made here and enough of poor quality it keeps the price low. As soon as the roads in the interior improve, the demand for machinery will probably be good. Small steam-engines are wanted. There is a full supply of hardware and ironmongery generally. Only the best qualities should be sent here. American axes are salable.

Prices of Colonial Produce—Gold £4 0s. 6d. to £4 1s. ⅌ ounce. Wool, none of first and second quality; greasy, 6½d. to 7½d. Tallow, £45. Hides, green, 8s., salted, 10s.

Grain Circular per Steamer Pacific.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1854.

Since my report of the 12th instant, per *Africa*, [illegible]

[illegible]

FREDK. E. GROTE, No. 115 Broad-street.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	Loans. Dec. 16.	Loans. Dec. 11.	Specie. Dec. 16.	Specie. Dec. 11.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of N. Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Circulation. Dec. 16.	Circulation. Dec. 11.	Deposits. Dec. 16.	Deposits. Dec. 11.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'k of N. Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks held Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Dec. 16.	Dec. 11.
Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 22.

The sales of COTTON during the past week have amounted to 8,000 bales. The market is steady at 7½c. for middling. COTTON FREIGHTS to Liverpool are firm at ⅝d.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 23.

Our market for COTTON has undergone no change to-day. The business foots up 5,500 bales. STERLING EXCHANGE is quoted at 7½ ⅌ cent. premium.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Tuesday—First Board—[illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Dec. 26.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Sailed.

[illegible]

BELOW—Br. brig Lady [illegible].

WIND—During the day, N. E., and light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 26—Arr., ship Rockall, Calcutta; [illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—[illegible]

DANIEL E. FEARING, [illegible]

FOUND.—[illegible]

FOUND IN BROOKLYN.—A portmonnaie. Call at No. 20 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENCY, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—[illegible] BENEFIT OF THE MANAGER [illegible] NIGHT.—[illegible] DON PASQUALE. [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—[illegible] LA FAVORITA. [illegible] LA MADRILANA. For further particulars, see bills of the day.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.—[illegible] BOHEMIAN GIRL. [illegible]

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—[illegible] EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. The popular burlesque on the Opera of SOMNAMBULA. [illegible]

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—[illegible] NO. 472 BROADWAY. [illegible]

BENEFIT OF THE MEMBERS OF GEORGE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS, [illegible]

BURTON'S THEATRE.—CHAMBERS-STREET.—WEDNESDAY.—[illegible] A NICE YOUNG MAN. [illegible] APOLLO IN NEW-YORK. [illegible] LIVING TOO FAST. [illegible]

EXTRA.—WALLACK'S THEATRE.—[illegible] THE SISTERS. [illegible]

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—BROADWAY.—[illegible]

BROADWAY THEATRE.—[illegible] THE ENCHANTRESS. [illegible] THE IRISH TUTOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—[illegible] THE SISTERS. [illegible] THE WINDMILL.

NEW-YORK CITY THEATRE.—[illegible] ALLESSANDRO STRADELLA. [illegible] HOYNS & HAMAN, [illegible] JULIUS UNGER, [illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—[illegible] ROB ROY, [illegible] NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW. [illegible] NATIONAL BABY SHOW. [illegible]

THE HYBRID, OR SEMI-HUMAN INDIAN FROM MEXICO.—[illegible] JULIA PASTRANA, [illegible]

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—MR. BUCHANAN, [illegible]

HILLGROVE'S COMPLIMENTARY.—[illegible]

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.—[illegible]

ROMAN GALLERY OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—[illegible]

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]